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SIXTEEN PAGES — ONE RIYAL

Muslim ministers call for liberation of holy land

MECCA, March 23 — Muslim ministers of religious affairs and endowments have called on all Muslims to work for the liberation of Palestine and the holy city of Jerusalem.

The three-day conference which ended Thursday night reserved its strongest resolutions for the occupied territories and said: "No one in the Muslim world has the right to recognize Israel, conclude a peace treaty with it or give up Arab sovereignty over the holy city."

The ministers endorsed a resolution passed by the conference of Islamic organizations in Mecca in 1974, which urged Muslims throughout the world to brace themselves for Jihad (holy war) to liberate the holy lands.

Other resolutions included prohibiting the import of meat not slaughtered according to Islamic regulations and a strict ban on the import, distribution and advertising of alcoholic beverages throughout the Muslim world. (More details p.2)

PLO envoy killed in Islamabad

ISLAMABAD, March 23 (AP) — The counsellor of the Pakistan branch of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) was shot to death Thursday night, apparently during a domestic squabble, police said.

Muazzam Zaki was sitting in his drawing room with his two wives, his three children and nephew when he was shot, police said.

A member of the PLO mission contradicted the police report, however. He said Friday a gunman broke into the house of Muazzam Zaki, counsellor at the mission, and shot him in front of his family.

The mission spokesman said he could offer no suggestion as to the identity of the alleged killer.

Last August, four men were killed in an attack on the PLO's Islamabad mission.

Kurds promised 'semi-autonomy'

SANANDAJ, Iran, March 23 (Agencies) — Kurdish rebels Friday got a verbal promise of "semi-autonomy" from Iranian Interior Minister Ahmad Sadr Haj Seyed Javadi.

Thousands of heavily-armed Kurdish guerrillas ended their siege of the garrison of the 28th Iranian Infantry Division here, pulling back from sandbag barricades and rooftops around the sprawling army base.

At least 200 persons have been killed in fighting between soldiers and guerrillas. Javadi flew here from Tehran in an urgent effort to reach a compromise with the Kurds, whose continued demand for self-rule has posed the most serious challenge so far to Iran's new revolutionary government.

Javadi said he had verbally assured Kurdish leaders that their language would soon be taught in local schools for the first time. Until now Kurdish children have only been taught Farsi at school.

Javadi said he believed this and other proposals amounting to "semi-autonomy" had satisfied guerrilla and religious leaders.

Kurdish guerrillas still dominate this city of 200,000 only 50 kilometers from the Iraqi border and their barricades have not been dismantled. But they exercised a looser control on the streets, which returned to something like normality Friday.



STRIKE-TORN TOWN: Ayatollah Mahmoud Taleghani (center, in white turban) is helped through pressing crowd of gun-toting Kurds, shortly after arriving in strike-torn Sanandaj, Iran, near the Iraqi border Thursday. (AP wirephoto)

Many shops around Ferdowsi Street, the town's main thoroughfare, were open for business. Lines formed to buy food for the first time in days. Restaurants did brisk business as Sanandaj residents dined out for the first time since fighting began last Monday.

Hundreds of people strolled along Shahpour Street, the broad tree-lined boulevard that was the scene of heavy firing between armed Kurdish bands and soldiers.

On a hill at the top of Shahpour Street stand the army barracks where an undetermined number of Iranian soldiers remain under the siege begun Sunday.

Clusters of soldiers were inspecting packages carried by civilians walking near their posts and cars traveling along the road leading beside the barracks.

Their comrades crouched behind the burned out hulks of three cars destroyed in battle. Tanks stood watch near the walls of the barracks.

"We don't want to kill our brothers. What happened here is that small groups of people started the whole thing, not the population," said an Iranian army captain.

"We want to preserve Iranian independence and freedom."

The captain, who refused to disclose his name, said the Kurds had been promised "semi-autonomy" and that the Iranian army would be effective at the end of March.

(Continued on back page)



Mahmoud Riad quits

CAIRO, March 23 (Agencies) — Mahmoud Riad, secretary general of the Arab League, has resigned, saying that relations among Arab states have made unified action impossible, the semi-official Egyptian newspaper "Al-Ahram" reported Friday.

The report was confirmed by Riad's wife who said "yes, he told me so." She made the statement in a telephone conversation.

Riad himself was not available for comment.

The 61-year-old diplomat and one-time foreign minister of Egypt has held his post in the 22-member League since 1972.

He opposed Egypt's peace drive with Israel on the grounds that Egyptian President Anwar Sadat had made a unilateral move that has caused a rift to Arab ranks.

"Al-Ahram" report also said Riad tended his resignation to the permanent representatives of the League in the form of letters to the Arab leaders of states Thursday and asked it be effective at the end of March.

But new settlements planned

U.N. sharply censures Israel

UNITED NATIONS, March 23 (Agencies) — The U.N. Security Council Thursday sharply criticized Israel's creation of settlements in the occupied Arab territories and set up a three-member commission to investigate the problem.

But Israel said it rejected the council's resolution totally, would not permit the commission to enter the occupied territories, and pushed ahead with plans to build at least three new outposts in the area set aside for Palestinian autonomy in the coming year.

Israeli news reports said Agriculture Minister Ariel Sharon was sponsoring a plan for 10 more settlements in the next year, including four within the next few months. Officials said, however, the government had allocated funds for only three new settlements for the fiscal year beginning April 1.

The vote in the 15-nation council Thursday was 12 in favor to none against with three abstentions — the United States, Britain and Norway.

The resolution requests the commission to report back by July 1, so that the council could reconvene to review the matter in the light of its findings.

The draft, sponsored by Kuwait, Bangladesh, Nigeria and Zambia, originally contained an implied threat of sanctions against Israel.

As a result of private consultations, however, this was removed along with some stronger condemnatory language, enabling the U.S. to abstain instead of casting a veto.

The resolution states that the commission is to "examine the situation relating to settlements in the occupied Arab territories since 1967, including Jerusalem."

This refers to the West Bank of the River Jordan and the Gaza Strip, controlled respectively by Jordan and Egypt between 1948 and 1967, as well as the Syrian Golan Heights.

Sinai, which was also occupied by Israel during the 1967 war, is to be returned to Egypt under the (Continued on back page)

Carter links PLO dialogue to recognition of Israel, 242

CAIRO, March 23 (Agencies) — President Jimmy Carter says the United States will immediately start working directly with the Palestine Liberation Organization if it recognizes Israel and accepts U.N. Security Council Resolution 242.

In an interview with Egyptian television, Carter said the United States will invite other Palestinians to join in forthcoming negotiations over the future of the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

The Camp David accords stipulate that Palestinians involved are those living in the two territories. But Carter said if other Palestinians elsewhere accept Israel's right to exist, "we will participate with them in negotiations."

The interview was conducted by Egypt's Middle East News Agency correspondent in Washington. It was due to be broadcast here later Friday but an advance text was carried by the agency.

"We have a problem with the PLO," Carter said, "because the organization has totally rejected 242," which he said had been accepted by most Arab countries as a basis for a settlement with Israel.

"The PLO has also never recognized Israel's right to exist," Carter added. "As soon as the PLO expresses its acceptance of these principles, we will then immediately start working directly with this organization, on this basis."

Carter said the current wave of threats by Arab radicals and Palestinians against the U.S. sponsored peace process "will certainly not lead to the realization of the hopes of the Palestinian people."

He said he had urged the leaders of Saudi Arabia and Jordan to encourage the Palestinians to join the negotiations in the future.

The two conservative countries however have indicated they are opposed to the agreement because it does not take into account Palestinian desires for independent statehood.

If the leaders of Jordan, Syria and Saudi Arabia do half what President Sadat has done, these hopes (expressed in the agreements) will be realized very quickly," Carter said.

He added that the United States would participate in the future negotiations on the Palestinians, but said he personally would be "much less involved" in the talks.

Carter discounted recent declarations by Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin and Egyptian Prime Minister Mustapha Khalil on Jerusalem and other issues as an opening statement of position "with the strongest possible conditions."

Carter said he was confident that when negotiations began and each side understood the other's position, an agreement would be found.

Meanwhile, Begin left for Washington Friday to sign the peace treaty with Egypt, leaving the country's armed forces on high alert against anticipated Palestinian attacks.

Fears that Palestinian protests against the treaty could produce more violence seemed borne out when a bomb exploded in central Jerusalem, injuring ten persons, a few hours after Begin's plane took off.

Palestinians were given fresh cause for protests with the disclosure by Israeli officials of large-scale plans for Jewish settlement on occupied Arab land.

Brushing aside United Nations criticism, the officials said four new settlements would be set up very soon on the West Bank.

The settlement issue — together with the whole future of the West Bank and Gaza — seemed likely to provide the first major Mideast controversy after the peace treaty is signed.

In an airport statement before departure, Begin said: "I pray (Continued on back page)

WASHINGTON, March 23 (Agencies) — King Hussein of Jordan will visit the United States in May to discuss the Egypt-Israel peace treaty as well as U.S.-Jordanian ties, State Department officials have announced.

Details remain to be worked out but the two countries are discussing a date in May, they said.

In an interview earlier this week with U.S. newspaper reporters, the king accused the United States of "arm-twisting" tactics in trying to win support for the peace treaty.

Hussein left Saudi Arabia Thursday after talks with King Khalid.

He was quoted as saying Washington and Amman are having their worst misunderstanding. But the king also said he was willing to visit Washington soon if a standing invitation was "still good."

King Hussein originally had been expected to visit Washington last October but called off the trip following President Carter's summit meeting with the leaders of Israel and Egypt at Camp David which resulted in the peace treaty negotiations.

In Washington Thursday, the Foreign Affairs Committee of the house of representatives approved a \$ 880 million military aid bill that would prohibit aid to Jordan unless it cooperates with Middle East peace efforts.

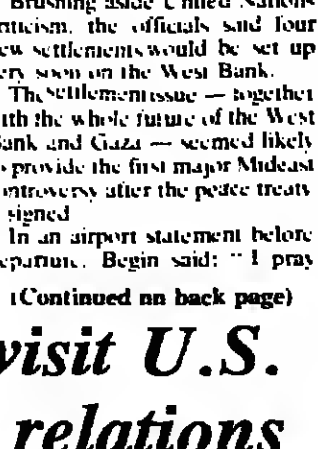
There is no money in the bill for Syria but a separate economic aid bill before the committee would prohibit such aid for either Syria or Jordan unless they cooperate with peace efforts.

Committee action is only a preliminary step before the bill passes both houses of Congress, and changes are possible along the way.

Provisions in both bills would permit U.S. aid to the two countries only if President Carter certifies they are "acting in good faith to achieve further progress toward a comprehensive peace settlement in the Middle East."

The requirement is not pinned specifically to Syrian and Jordanian cooperation with the new treaty.

Hussein to visit U.S. to patch up relations



King Hussein

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Sanaa cabinet reshuffle seen insufficient by NDF

BEIRUT, March 23 (R) — The Aden-based National Democratic Front (NDF) of Yemen said Thursday night that the cabinet reshuffle announced in Sanaa Wednesday did not meet the demands of the Yemeni community and the opposition front.

In a statement issued by NDF leader Sultan Ahmed Omar and distributed in Beirut he said that "stability could only be achieved through a government of national unity."

The statement said the front would "persist in its attitude until the North Yemen government met its demands."

Thursday night's statement said that a national union government also would promote a union of North and South Yemen.

Wednesday's reshuffle included the foreign, interior and information ministries.

It came a few days after the Arab League arranged a ceasefire in the latest border fighting between the two Yemens which flared on Feb. 23.

The statement called for a general amnesty for all political exiles "because of their national attitudes."

During the fighting between the two Yemens earlier this month the Sanaa government accused South Yemen of occupying three border towns.

But South Yemen claimed the fighting was between Sanaa troops and the front's guerrillas inside North Yemen.

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Call for Jihad

Ministers prohibit deals with Israel

MECCA, March 23 (SPA) — No authority has the right to recognize the Zionist state, to make peace with Israel or deny Arab sovereignty over Jerusalem, ministers of Islamic affairs and endowments resolved here Thursday.

A joint communique issued at the close of the ministers' three-day session said that no authority "can give up one inch of the land of Palestine."

It called for the implementation of a 1974 conference of Islamic organizations to mobilize young Muslims, and particularly Palestinians, to call Muslims to Holy War (Jihad).

In particular, the communique said, Muslims must spare no expense in cash or lives to fulfill "the sacred duty of liberating the Aqsa Mosque and the Mosque of Abraham in Jerusalem and other shrines in occupied Palestine."

The continued occupation of those shrines "is part of a design to hamstring the Muslim community, to split its ranks, to propagate alien ideologies, and to divert its peoples from the religious path which safeguards Muslim brotherhood."

The communique reaffirmed the decisions of the Lahore Islamic Summit which hold Palestine as an "Arab and Islamic land usurped from its legitimate inhabitants."

The conference urged Muslim and Arab countries to work for the

liberation of "integrated Palestine."

The conference recommended the Muslim World League's Jerusalem Fund provide scholarships to children from occupied Palestine and funds to promote the Palestinian issue in education.

Further, pamphlets should be printed and distributed to pilgrims on the question of Jerusalem and Palestine.

The conference urged the media to put more emphasis on such other major Islamic problems as the condition of Muslims in Lebanon, Afghanistan and Chad.

Other recommendations included:

— A ban on imports of meat which has not been slaughtered according to the Sharia, or of food and drink containing pork fat;

— A ban on the import, distribution or advertising of alcohol in Muslim countries;

— The closing of all societies repugnant to Islamic principles, such as the Rotary Club, Masonic lodges or organizations of Witnesses Jehovah's or the Maharishi Mahesh Yogi;

— Strict supervision of media and prohibition of pornography;

— Assistance to persecuted Muslim communities;

— Aid to Islamic endowments in Lebanon;

— And the unified celebration of Muslim feasts.

Saudia passengers rose by 33 per cent in 1978

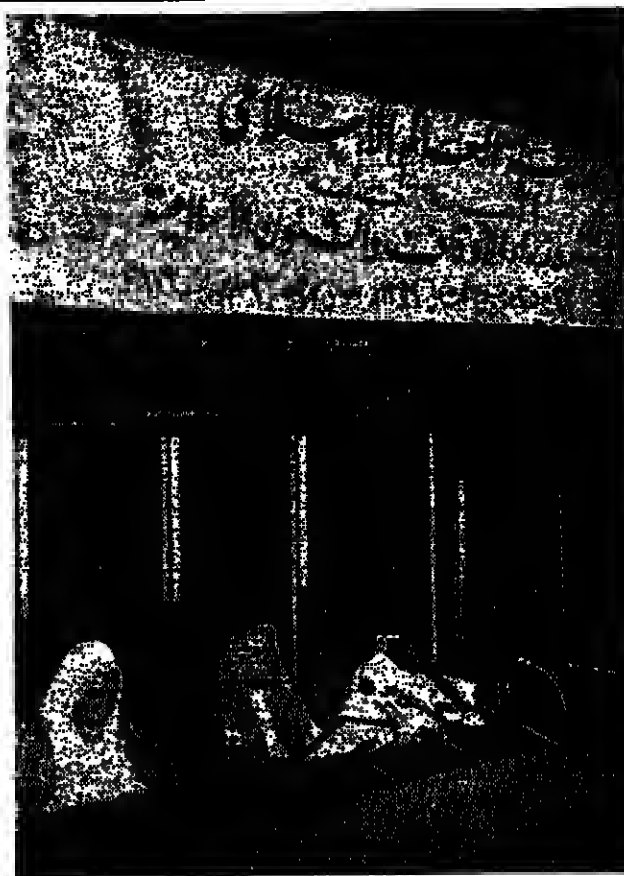
JEDDAH, March 23 (SPA) — Nearly a third as many extra passengers flew by Saudia last year as in 1977, the airline announced here Friday.

According to figures released by the airline, passengers increased by 33.2 per cent. A total of 6,268,128 passengers flew by the national carrier last year, 4,549,989 on domestic routes and 1,718,139 on international.

In 1978, Saudia carried 48,801,816 kilos of cargo. Of this, 16,116,883 kilos were handled on domestic flights and 32,684,933

Koran plan gets help from Miteb

MECCA, March 23 (SPA) — Minister of Public Works and Housing Prince Miteb has donated SR 200,000 to print copies of the Holy Koran. The donation is for the Muslim World League, which plans to print 3 million copies of the Koran for distribution in Asia and Africa.



MECCA: Muslim World League Secretary General Sheikh Muhammad Ali Al-Harakan and Islamic Conference Secretary General Ahmadon Karim Gaye flank Saudi Endowments Minister Sheikh Abdul Wahhab Abdul Wasi at the Islamic ministers' conference at the league this week.

London-based bank plans capital increase to £38m

LONDON, March 23 (SPA) — The Saudi International Bank, whose major shareholder is the government, is to raise its capital to 38 million pounds.

The bank's board of directors announced the share issue for the capital increase after a 90 per cent increase in profits for 1978.

In a report to shareholders, the London-based bank said the increase in profits followed considerable expansion of banking activities during the year. Total deposits reached 478.66 million pounds at year end, an increase of 71.16 million over 1977 deposits.

The rise in deposits, the directors said, marked an increase in

UPM computer parley ends

DHAHRAN, March 23 (SPA) — The fifth National Conference on Computers ended here Thursday at the University of Petroleum and Minerals. Delegates from local and Arab organizations, from the United States and Europe participated in the conference.

Norway oil minister to visit

RIYADH, March 23 (SPA) — The Norwegian minister of petroleum and energy will arrive here on April 20 on a three-day visit to the Kingdom. During his stay here, the Norwegian minister will confer with Saudi officials on cooperation in oil production.

Heart disease congress closes

RIYADH, March 23 (SPA) — The first congress on disease of the coronary artery, organized by the Saudi Armed Forces, wound up a two-day session here Thursday evening. The conference, attended by doctors and specialists from the United States, Britain, West Germany, Holland and Saudi Arabia heard 24 papers on heart disease.

Argentines making push for trade

JEDDAH, March 23 — A trade mission from Argentina concerned mainly with agricultural development is to be in Jeddah from Saturday to Monday, paying a day's visit to Riyadh.

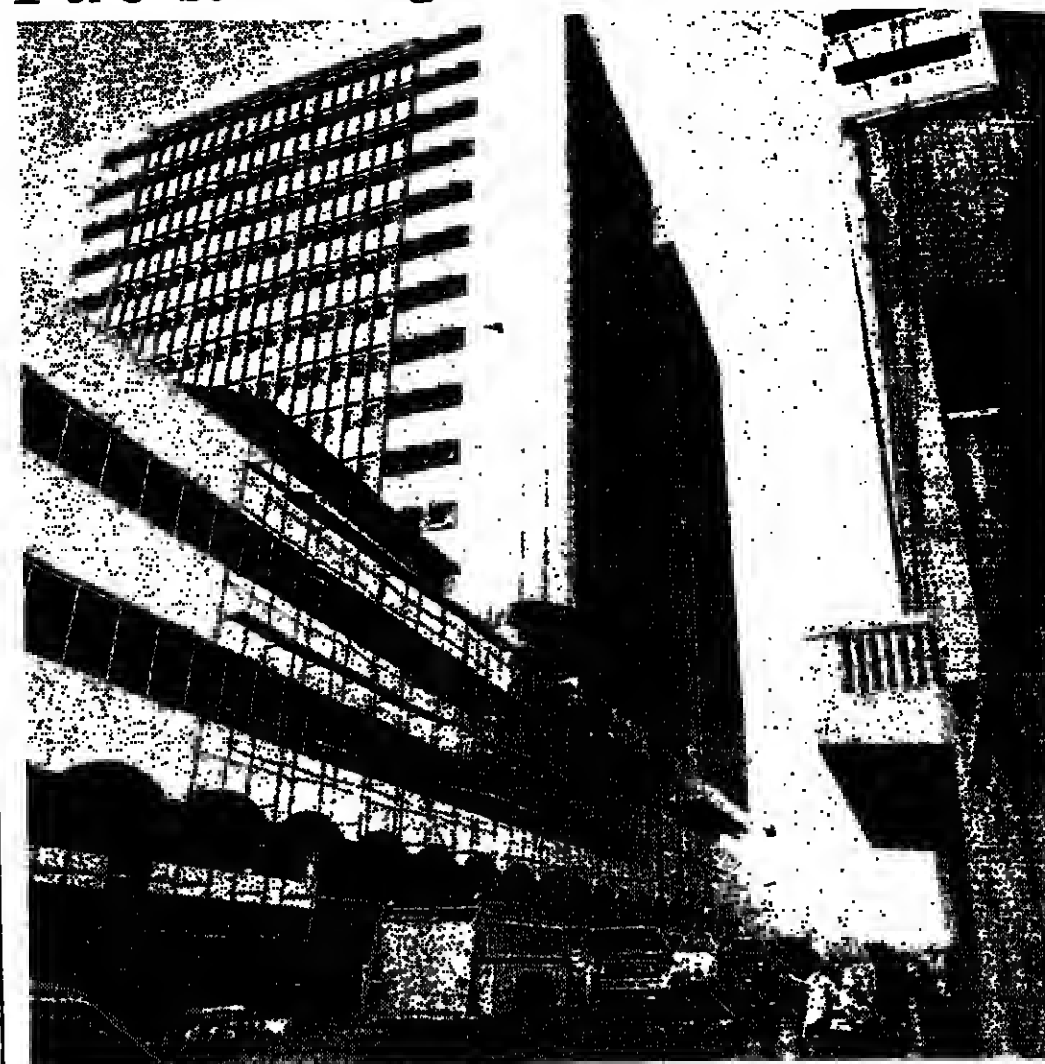
The visit marks the beginning of a push into the Kingdom's markets by a relatively small trading partner. In 1977 Argentina sold SR7.3 million of goods, predominantly meat, to Saudi Arabia. The mission will concentrate where it is felt Argentine expertise is sufficiently advanced to challenge that of more well-known suppliers, the Argentine Embassy said.

The delegation's 11 members are led by Dr. Tomas Estrada, director-general of the Ministry of Commerce, and include officials representing the state shipping line and the National Grain Board.

The members from private industry are from manufacturers of such agricultural equipment as tractors and pumps, as well as of facilities for poultry rearing, grain farming and beef husbandry, including slaughtering and cold storage facilities. Firms concerned both with agricultural and industrial projects are represented.

— Tim Sisley

Fire strikes Jeddah hotel again

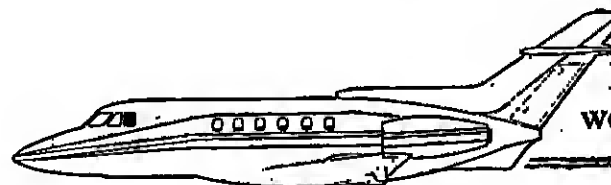


SECOND FIRE: Fire gutted the first floor of Jeddah's Sheraton Hotel on Jeddah's Airport Road Friday. Civil Defense fire officers took one hour to control the blaze in the SR250 million hotel, which has been under construction for nearly three years and was due to open in June. March 9, the hotel's first-floor restaurant was severely damaged in another Friday afternoon blaze. (Photo by Naqil

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Supreme Court rules today on Bhutto's appeal

RAWALPINDI, March 23 (Agencies) — The Supreme Court will give its verdict on Saturday on a review petition by former Pakistani Premier Zulfikar Ali Bhutto sentenced to death for ordering a political murder, court officials have said.

In a split judgment last month, four out of a total seven judges of the bench confirmed the death sentence on the ex-premier but allowed his counsel to file a review petition.

The court began hearing the petition on Feb. 24 and reserved its judgment on March 17.

If the court dismisses the petition, Bhutto's fate would largely depend on a mercy petition which he can file within seven days to military President Gen. Zia-ul-Haq.

Bhutto himself has ruled out such a possibility but sources in his family say they believe that one of his uncles may make such a move.

Scores of clemency appeals have been pouring in the capital urging Gen. Zia to spare the life of the deposed premier but the military ruler has repeatedly said that he would make no change in the court's decision.

The ex-premier's cousin, Mumtaz Ali Bhutto, who also served as a minister in his cabinet, Thursday met him in his prison cell for the first time since their government was toppled by a military coup in July 1977.

Four officers of the disbanded federal security force involved in the political murder of Bhutto have already appealed for mercy. All of them had confessed their role in the murder in 1974.

Meanwhile, the Pakistani embassy in Copenhagen announced that Pakistani Trade Minister Zahid Sarfraz will fly Saturday on a Scandinavian mission to explain "current developments" in Pakistan, including the fate of Bhutto.

Sarfraz will go to Denmark as the special emissary of Gen. Zia. He plans to meet with the large Pakistani communities in Denmark and Sweden, but also with Danish and Swedish government leaders, embassy press attaché Anwar Ahmad Abdullah said.

Former justice minister

Hassan names Bouabid premier

RABAT, March 23 (R) — King Hassan of Morocco has appointed Maati Bouabid, a moderate socialist and former minister of justice, a prime minister to replace Ahmad Osman who resigned Wednesday after over six years in office.

The surprise appointment was announced by the palace after Bouabid, a 52-year-old Casablanca lawyer, was received by the monarch Thursday morning. It is expected to be followed by a major reshuffle of the coalition government formed in October 1977.

The appointment was seen as an effort to defuse labor unrest in the country where there have been strikes since the beginning of this year called by rival trade union organizations.

pendence in 1956, Bouabid was closely associated with the Moroccan Labor Movement (UMT) which was responsible for many of the recent strikes, especially in the coal and phosphate mining industries.

Later he became a militant of the National Union of Popular Forces (UNFP), a socialist opposition party. But when he stood for election to the present parliament in June 1977 he was excluded from the party which had decided to boycott the elections.

Bouabid's appointment caused surprise because he is not a member of the National Assembly of Independents (RNI), a new party which has a large parliamentary majority and has dominated the government coalition so far.

His predecessor Ahmad



Zulfikar Ali Bhutto

Elections to be held Nov. 17, Zia declares

RAWALPINDI, March 23 (R) — President Zia-ul-Haq Friday announced general elections will be held in Pakistan on Nov. 17 but said his government will not permit political disruption in the election campaign.

Addressing national day military parade here, Gen. Zia said he intended to make amendments to the constitution beforehand to ensure a smooth transfer of power and a stable government.

But present curbs on political activities would continue and even in the election campaign politicians would be asked to abide by a code of conduct, he said.

Zia said the government would not allow a divisive election campaign as it was against the national interest.

Political parties would be asked not to exploit certain issues for electioneering since it could prove harmful to the country's unity.

Zia said Pakistan would retain its federal-parliamentary system, but he added that amendments to the constitution would bring a balance of powers between the prime minister and the president.

If the president is given sufficient authority to defend the constitution in times of crisis, the nation could avoid martial law in future, he said.

Elections were last held in Pakistan in March 1977 when the Pakistan People's Party (PPP) of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto gained 155 seats in the 200-seat parliament.

The opposition said the elections were rigged, and the armed forces took control after a period of mounting unrest in which more than 350 people died and 16,000 people were arrested.

Zia, the army chief of staff, proclaimed martial law on July 5, 1977. He announced that elections would be held in October, 1977, but they were later postponed.

Zia had promised to hold elections this year but never gave a date. He told reporters in February that the political atmosphere then was not conducive to an election.

He also denied he had any intention of forming his own political party or of contesting a presidential election.

Chad's rival factions to discuss new cabinet

DOUALA, Cameroun, March 23 (R) — Rival factions involved in the six-week-old civil war in Chad were due to meet in the Chad capital of Ndjamena Friday to set up a joint committee to pave the way for the formation of a government of national unity.

The provisional committee will be set up under the terms of a peace agreement the four warring factions signed last Thursday in the northern Nigerian city of Kano.

The accord also provided for a general ceasefire to be policed by the Nigerian army as a neutral force, and the formation of a government of national unity.

Informed African sources said in this neighboring capital that some 300 Nigerian troops had already arrived in Ndjamena to police the ceasefire and oversee the withdrawal of rival forces from the capital.

The sources said Chad's besieged President Felix Malloum would resign to allow Goukouni Oueddei, the leader of the Chad National Liberation Front (Frolinat), to form the government.

The Kano agreement is guaranteed by six neighboring African states — Niger, Nigeria, Sudan, the Central African Empire, Cameroun and Libya.

France announced two days ago

Denktash seeks economic talks with Kyprianou

BRUSSELS, March 23 (AP) — Rauf Denktash, president of the Turkish federated state of Cyprus, has proposed to hold an "inter-communal meeting" in Brussels between Greek and Turkish Cypriots and representatives of the European Community to end what he termed the "economic discrimination" against Turkish Cypriots.

Denktash told reporters Friday he made this proposal to European Commission President Roy Jenkins in talks here this week.

He mentioned no specific date for the meeting, but added: "Naturally, I'm ready to meet and discuss these matters with the leader of Greek Cypriots, Mr. Kyprianou, at any time and place."

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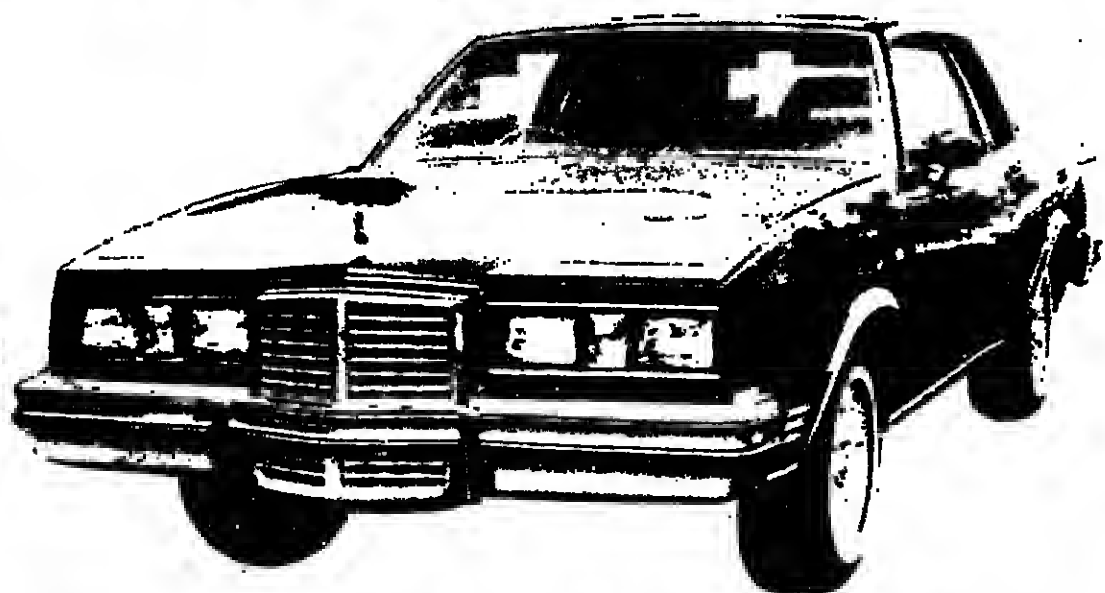
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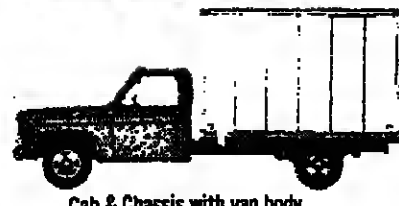


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Commons vote Wednesday may force British election

LONDON, March 23 (R) — Prospects of an early general election in Britain grew Friday after Conservative opposition leader Margaret Thatcher proposed a motion of no confidence in the shaky government.

The vote in the House of Commons on Wednesday hinges on the backing she can muster from the smaller parties.

The Liberals and Scottish Nationalists immediately pledged support — and Mrs. Thatcher appeared to be closer than ever to replacing the three-year administration of James Callaghan.

She only decided to push ahead with her attack after her aides had assessed the chances of success in urgent consultations with the remaining minority groups, the Welsh Nationalists and Ulster Unionists.

One of her closest colleagues, Norman St. John Stevas, later said, "I think we will win. We have a very good chance of turning out the government."

Callaghan has survived many dangerous challenges through the disunity of his opponents. He had sought to stave off another political

crisis by promising all-party talks until the end of April on the tricky issues of limited home rule for Scotland.

But his gamble failed, his appeal for more time to secure agreement on constitutional changes in Scotland after an indecisive referendum in March 1 fell on deaf ears in the House of Commons Thursday.

He was accused of delaying tactics and Mrs. Thatcher told him, "It would be a cleaner and better way if this question was considered by a new Parliament with a fresh mandate and a long lease of life ahead."

Socialists refuse support for Andreotti government

ROME March 23 (AP) — Premier Giulio Andreotti's minority coalition has suffered a fatal blow in a Socialist decision to oppose the three-day-old government in a parliamentary vote of confidence next week.

A national election is now expected in June or earlier — two years ahead of schedule.

A government defeat next Wednesday would make a general election inevitable, possibly as early as April 26, although May 10 seems more favored. General elections in Britain are traditionally held on a Thursday.

The combined 281 votes of the Conservatives, 13 of the Liberals, 11 of the Scottish Nationalists, three of the Welsh Nationalist and 10 of the Ulster Unionists would produce a 318-310 victory.

But the result could be closer because it is not certain that all the Unionists and Welsh Nationalists will support Mrs. Thatcher.

After eight weeks of political crisis, Andreotti on Tuesday formed a cabinet of his Christian Democrats and members of two small moderate parties, the Republicans and the Social Democrats.

Socialist support was vital because the coalition partners do not command a majority in both houses of parliament. The government — Andreotti's fifth and Italy's 37th since World War II — could have survived if the Socialists decided at least to abstain on the confidence vote and other key legislative programs.

The second ranking Communists, who brought down Andreotti's last administration by demanding seats in the cabinet, have said they would return to the active opposition. It is now certain that the Communists would also vote against the new government.

Andreotti is to present his government's program in separate addresses to the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies Thursday. A vote of confidence will come after a brief debate.

An election is not likely to bring about a significant change in the party lineup in parliament.



HOME COMFORTS: Chinook, a four-month-old polar bear at Britain's Whipsnade Zoo, returns from a morning swim in recent arctic weather conditions. His mother, Mosa, came from Moscow in 1965, and is now living apart, by mutual consent, from the father, Amos.

More than 30 bombings

IRA blitzes N. Irish towns

BELFAST, March 23 (AP) — More than 30 terrorist bombs exploded within two hours in 14 towns and cities across Northern Ireland Thursday night in what police called one of the biggest bomb blitzes ever launched by the Irish Republican Army.

No casualties were reported, but there was heavy property damage as bombs went off the province's six counties.

Bombs

Authorities reported explosions in Belfast, Londonderry, Dundrum, Killeel, Gortin, Cookstown, Moy, Newry, Newcastle, Dungannon, Lisnaskea, Killea Lurgan and Stewartstown.

Most of the targets were banks, but the explosive and incendiary devices also hit stores and local government offices.

Belfast

In downtown Belfast, three

bombs exploded in the Ulster Bank on Waring Street and another at a branch of the Northern Bank on Alliance Avenue. There were also explosions and fires on Maze Street in the heart of the city.

Police and army units were put on emergency duty to search for more bombs. Shots could be heard around the city as troops fired at unexploded devices in attempts to detonate them.

Cookstown

A bomb in Cookstown, in County Tyrone, exploded in the local council offices while a monthly council meeting was in progress. But no one was hurt.

Six bombs exploded in the center of Londonderry, Northern Ireland's second-largest city, causing damage estimated at £1 million (\$2 million).

In Dungannon, police said a main shopping thoroughfare, Scotch Street, was devastated by a bomb left in a trailer.

In Newry, bombs wrecked offices of the Northern Ireland Housing Executive and the Lombard and Ulster Banks.

Authorities also reported a number of hoax calls across the

province, which put further pressure on security forces and firefighters.

At least 1,890 people have been killed in the province in the civil strife which erupted in August 1969.

IRA claims slaying British ambassador to the Netherlands

THE HAGUE, March 23 (AP) — An anonymous caller to a Dutch daily newspaper claimed Friday the Irish Republican Army was responsible for the assassination of the British ambassador to the Netherlands.

"We are responsible," the English-speaking caller told the newspaper. "This is only the beginning. It's war."

The Amsterdam daily "De Telegraaf" said the call was received in the early hours Friday and was taped. A reporter on the paper said the tape recording had been handed over to police working on the case, including two senior Scotland Yard officers who flew in from London Friday.

In Brussels two men shot and killed a Belgian national bank official Thursday night and police speculated the slaying was connected to the assassination of Ambassador Sir Richard Sykes.

Andre Michaux, 47, was parking his car in front of his house in a Brussels suburb when the gunmen cut him down, witnesses told police. A diplomat lives opposite Michaux, but both NATO and the British Embassy denied reports that the diplomat was Sir John Killick, Britain's ambassador to NATO.

Both said Killick's house was in another suburb, far from the site of the killing. But both NATO and the embassy refused to give the name of the diplomat living in the house opposite the Michaux residence.

Belgian investigators said Michaux was apparently shot in error, and that the killers, who fled in a car driven by a third person, were after someone else. But they declined to say who they thought the target was.

The Hague killers of Sir Richard Sykes struck as he was getting into his silver-grey Rolls Royce for his regular morning drive to the embassy, and then vanished into the rush-hour bustle of the city.

According to the police account, the gunmen did not speak during the ambush in which they fired eight shots from two weapons — one high caliber and the other low caliber. The ambassador was hit three or four times by high caliber bullets, including one shot to the head, and died in surgery two hours later. His valet also died in a hospital from head wounds.

But still in danger

Narayan mistakenly reported dead

NEW DELHI, March 23 (R) — Newspapers Friday denounced the government for its massive blunder in announcing the death Thursday of elder statesman Jayaprakash Narayan when he was still alive, although critically ill, in a Bombay hospital.

Doctors said his condition had slightly improved Friday.

The "Times of India," in a front page comment by its editor, said Prime Minister Morarji Desai's apology in parliament, where the announcement was made, had not diminished the shock and dismay over the government's "macabre gaffe."

Narayan, 73, who founded the ruling Janata Party two years ago, is suffering internal bleeding and heart trouble. A bulletin issued by the hospital said that despite a

slight improvement he was not yet out of danger.

Desai asked the speaker of the lower house (Lok Sabha) to announce Narayan's death and adjourn the house after being given news of his death by the director of the Intelligence Bureau.

The house was reconvened Thursday night after the mistake was discovered and an embarrassed Desai apologized. Assemblies in several states were similarly adjourned and later reconvened.

The episode has seriously embarrassed Desai and the house is likely to debate the subject.

The national flag was lowered to half mast on several government buildings, and then raised again.

At Narayan's home in Patna in

north-east India sobbing women gathered to mourn his death, and began to pray for his speedy recovery after they were told he was still alive.

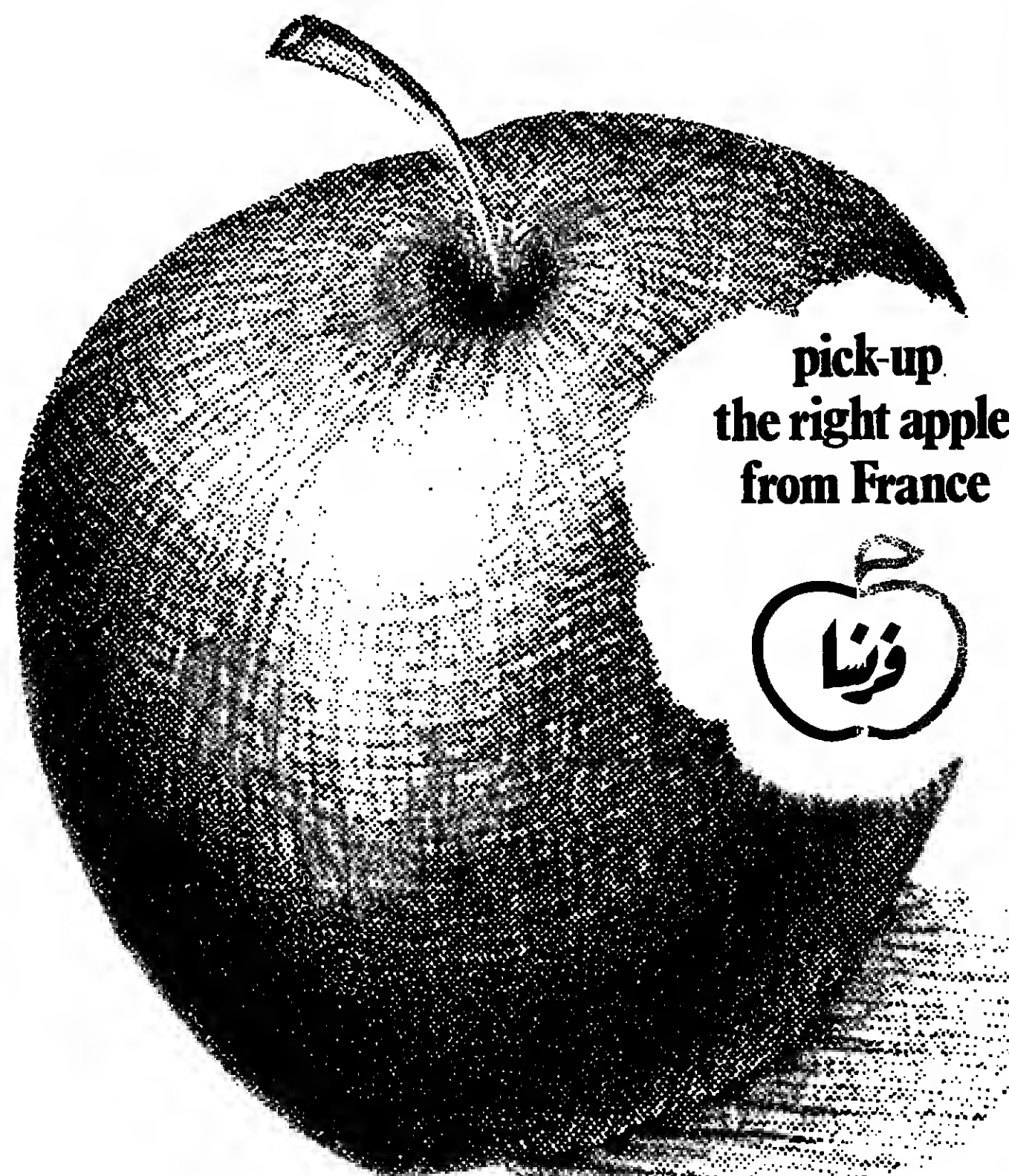
The New Delhi "Statesman" said the bungling involved the country's Intelligence Bureau (IB) from top to bottom.

It said IB officials did not check the information at any level before passing it on to the government. An inspector of the IB heard Narayan was dead and told his senior who in turn told Delhi. It said,

The "Indian Express" said people were annoyed at the ineptitude and callousness of New Delhi.

Crowds stormed the hospital in Bombay and damaged furnishings under the mistaken belief that the hospital was responsible for the announcement, it said.

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Vorster attacks key accuser ; says Rhodie sought revenge

CAPE TOWN, March 23 (R) — President John Vorster Friday broke his silence on the information scandal raging around the South African government with a bitter attack on the central figure, Eschel Rhodie.

He accused the former information secretary of threatening to bring down the government if former Information Minister Connie Mulder was forced to quit the cabinet because of the scandal.

"Last year, after I had relinquished the premiership and while Dr. Connie Mulder was still a member of the cabinet I received a message from Dr. Eschel Rhodie to the effect that if Dr. Mulder was compelled to abandon his position in the cabinet and the National Party, he (Dr. Rhodie) would see to it that I, the prime minister Mr. P.W. Botha and the members of the cabinet be destroyed — he would bring the temple down on us all," Vorster said.

At the time I paid scant attention to the theatrical message. I now have to accept, however, that his present conduct stems from this threat," he said.

The statement by the president was also scathing about Mulder who resigned after the misuse of millions of rands by the Information Department became known. Central to the issue was the

funding of a pro-government newspaper, "The Citizen," with public money. Rhodie, now in hiding overseas and wanted for arrest here, has repeatedly said the whole cabinet knew of the affair. But this has been denied by the present government of Prime Minister Pieter Botha.

Vorster said he spoke to Mulder Thursday and asked, "Why did he allow the prime minister and his colleagues to live under a cloud of suspicion, if he knew Dr. Rhodie was telling an infamous lie."

"His answer to me was that he

Hikers emerge from isolated Indian valley

NEW DELHI, March 23 (AP) — Two residents of Pin Valley, cut off by avalanches for three days, biked 20 kilometers through deep snow to tell state officials Thursday that all 2,000 people of the North Indian valley are safe, a Himachal Pradesh state spokesman reported.

They told Governor Aminuddin Ahmed Loharu and other officials at Kaza, Spiti Valley, that avalanches destroyed six houses in Tangpi, one of 13 hamlets in Pin Valley, the spokesman said.

U.S. tank of the future

The XM-1 : from a truck to a Cadillac

FORT KNOX, Ky. March 23 (AP) — It accelerates from zero to 50 kilometers per hour in 12 seconds, instead of a grind the engine whines, and one driver says it's like "stepping out of a jet."

It's the army's next-generation tank, the XM-1, and it was brought here Thursday for a test run.

One crewman said afterward the transition to the XM-1 from the current M60 tank was "like

going from a trailer rig without power steering to a Cadillac."

The turbine-powered tank is wrapped in top-secret armor, and one officer says it's sighting mechanism is so sensitive it can spot a jackrabbit at 1,400 meters — in the dark.

Inside, there is little evidence of the flickering glimmer of electronic control panels, but lasers and computers are a big part of the

XM-1.

There is very little clanking of tank treads or churning of engines. The dominant sound is the whine of the 1,500-horsepower twin turbine engines.

The tank is a prototype built by the Chrysler Corp. the major contractor on the XM-1 project. If the current model is accepted by the army, the tanks could go into production in a year or two.

does not talk to the newspaper," he said.

"I expressed myself very strongly and told Dr. Mulder that I did not accept his excuse," he added.

Vorster said Mulder confirmed in the conversation Thursday that the first time "The Citizen" project was discussed in a cabinet meeting was in September last year, long after the scandal had begun leaking into the open.

Vorster said he had never denied secret projects existed. "That does not mean that I accept responsibility for the way that money was used if it was used irregularly," he said.

The president adamantly denied Rhodie's assertion that he had been kept fully informed about "The Citizen" project throughout.

He also strongly denied the allegation that he and Finance Minister Owen Horwood were members of a cabinet committee overseeing the Information Department's propaganda war aimed at improving South Africa's international image.

"I want to categorically deny that there was such a committee," Vorster said.

"The deceitful way in which he (Rhodie) is trying to drag Minister Horwood into the affair is highly contemptible."



Sen. Robert Dole



Sen. Howard Baker



Sen. Lowell Weicker

To probe family peanut firm

Senators demand Carter prosecutor

WASHINGTON, March 23 (AP) — Three prospective Republican Party presidential candidates have called on President Jimmy Carter to overrule Attorney General Griffin Bell and order the appointment of an independent special prosecutor to investigate the Carter family peanut business.

Senate Minority Leader Howard Baker of Tennessee and Senators Lowell Weicker of Connecticut and Bob Dole of Kansas spent nearly an hour on the Senate floor Thursday criticizing Bell's handling of the investigation.

On Tuesday, the attorney general had named a former attorney, Republican Paul Curran of New York, to be a special counsel to

look into loans made by the National Bank of Georgia to the Carter family warehouse.

Under the arrangement announced by Bell, Curran is to report to Assistant Attorney General Philip Heymann, head of the Justice Department's criminal division.

In an angry Senate floor speech, Baker said, "I call on the president to take the matter into his own hands."

Baker, an unofficial candidate for the 1980 Republican presidential nomination, added, "The president has a duty to clear up those clouds of suspicion. If the president has nothing to hide let him join in this call."

Baker was also joined by Sen.

Strom Thurmond of South Carolina, the senior Republican on the Senate Judiciary Committee. Thurmond said Carter should invoke the recently enacted Ethics in Government Act for the naming of an independent investigator.

Thurmond recalled that Carter had a blind trust interest in the peanut business, the president. Thurmond said, "has a direct financial interest in a warehouse which is the subject of a federal investigation."

Both Thurmond and Baker said they were reminded of the initial reaction of former President Richard Nixon to suggestions of a special prosecutor during the Watergate scandals which drove Nixon from office.

El Salvador killing raises chances for other kidnap victims

SAN SALVADOR, March 23 (R) — Hopes are higher that two British bankers and a Japanese businessman held by left-wing guerrillas for over three months are still alive.

A fourth hostage, local industrialist Ernesto Liebes, Israel's 72-year-old honorary consul, was found dead Wednesday night.

The Armed Forces of National Resistance (FARN) had threatened to execute all four men if its ransom demands were not met by 2400 GMT Wednesday.

But with each passing hour following the discovery of the body of Liebes, optimism grew that British bankers Ian Muskie and Michael Chatterton and Japanese businessman Takakazu Suzuki are still alive.

"Possibly the guerrillas killed only one of their four captives to bring greater international pressure on the government to negotiate the release of the three remaining foreigners," an informed source said.

The guerrilla demands include an unspecified ransom, freedom for five political prisoners and publication by local news media of their manifesto.

The military government claims it does not hold any of the five prisoners named by FARN and has refused to allow local news-

papers to publish what it terms subversive material.

The body of Liebes was discovered in an abandoned car in the city suburbs, apparently shot in the chest.

In their communique setting the execution deadline the guerrillas said the attitude of the Liebes family in negotiating his release was worse than that of Lloyds Bank International, employers of Muskie and Chatterton, who were kidnapped here on Nov. 30.

Gunmen slay leading leftist in Guatemala

GUATEMALA CITY, Guatemala, March 23 (AP) — Several men firing machine guns killed Manuel Colon Argueta, a leading leftist politician who was expected to run for president, and two of his bodyguards Thursday, police reported.

They said witnesses reported Colon Argueta and his bodyguards were driving in two cars to Guatemala University, where he was to lecture, when three cars and two motorcycles blocked the street and forced them to stop. The gunmen jumped out and opened fire.

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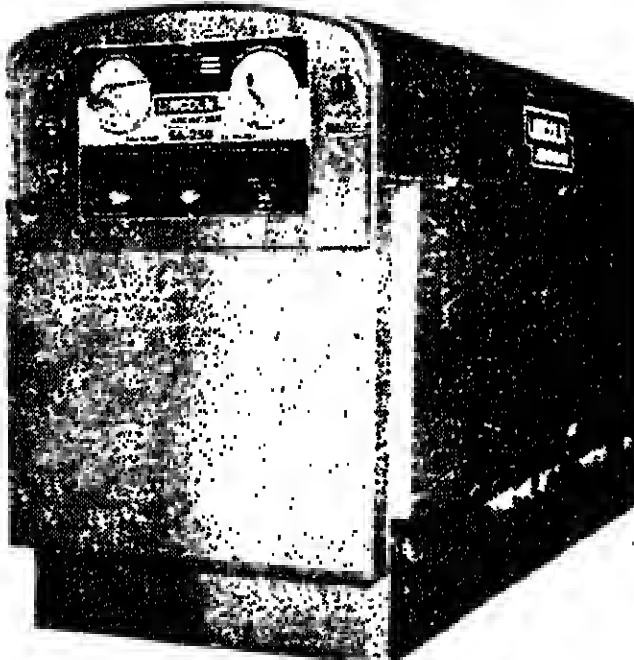
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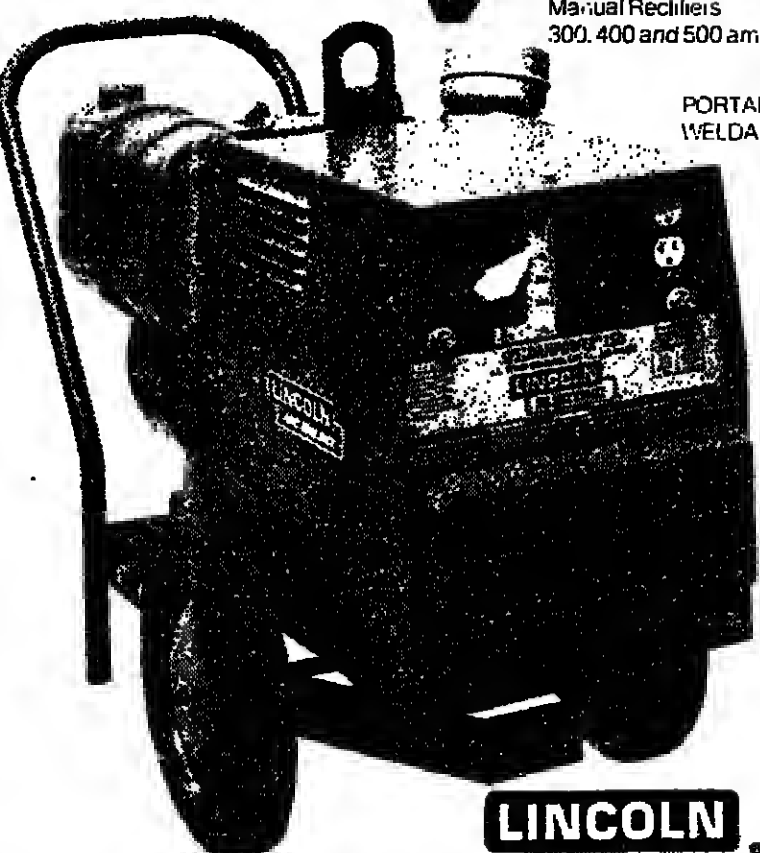
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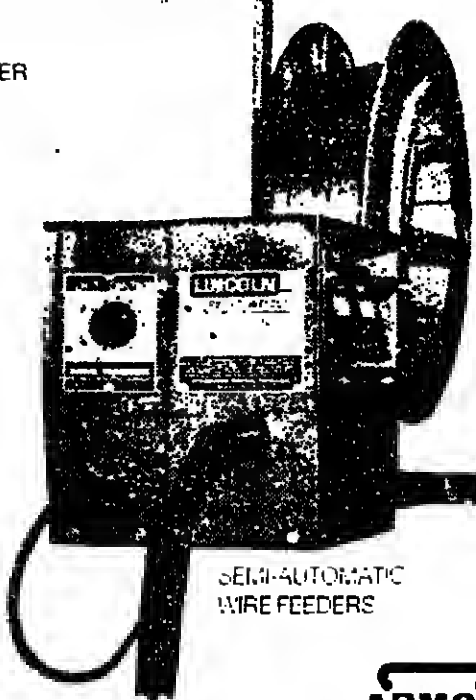
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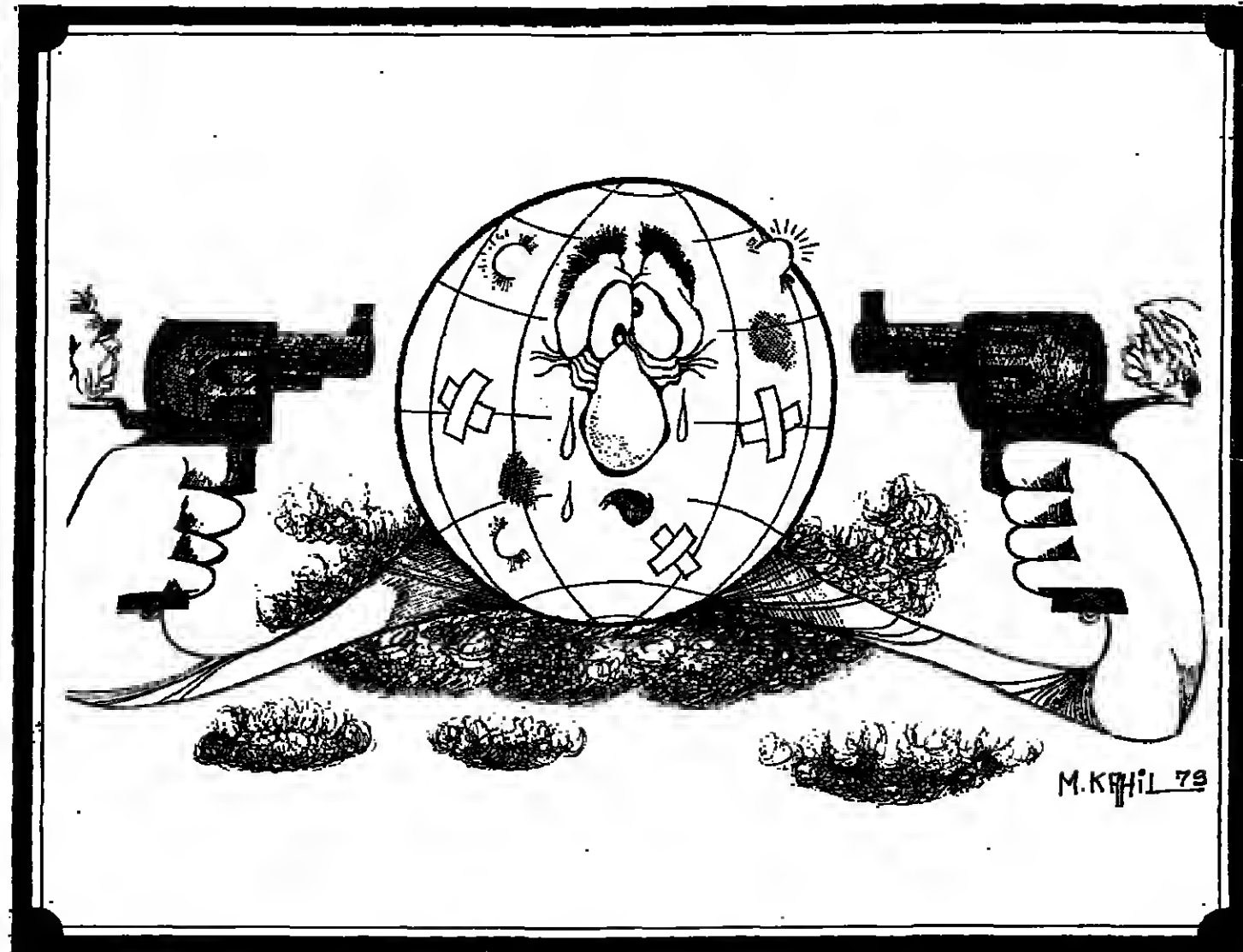
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The Soviets and the M.E.

By Dev Murarka

MOSCOW — There is still a lurking feeling in Moscow that, somehow or other, the peace treaty between Egypt and Israel will not really be signed. Soviet analysts firmly believe that for President Anwar Sadat to sign such a document will be to sign his own political death warrant. Therefore, they say, he may still wriggle out of it at the last moment.

But despite such suggestions, it is also felt that President Carter has cornered Sadat and the Egyptian leader cannot wriggle out without damaging his ties with Washington — the only ones left for him.

Besides, Carter's own prestige is at stake, and if the treaty fails to be signed, as happened after Camp David, Carter will have to go naked into his campaign for re-election.

In this sense, Russian observers feel, the bilateral treaty has become part of the presidential election battle in the United States, and this does not augur well for the treaty or for Carter's image. Even if the treaty is signed, there will always be problems connected with its execution which will be laid at the president's door.

If Soviet thinking about the achievement is so much concerned about the United States rather than about the Middle East, it is because for Moscow the coming of the next fight for the M.E. is more interesting than anything else. And it is almost certain that Moscow would be much interested in helping Carter as it did during the election because of its disenchantment with President Ford.

As for the Middle East, Carter's success will have a doxical effect, in the Soviet view. Though Carter has succeeded in buying off Egypt's consent to isolation in the Arab world because that is what the U.S. means for Sadat, Moscow believes he has also ensured that moderate Arab countries will now lie with the radicals.

In the long run, this will be another pillar of American strength in the region and Washington once more will solely upon Israel. Soviet ex do not think that the administration is relying on Egypt.

Sadat is useful for Washington but not in the long term. With Shab gone, and the Saudis angry over what they perceive to be the betrayal of the Arab world, the only country in the region which has a stake in America's presence and support is Egypt.

Sadat is vulnerable says, and if he is no longer powerful, no one can predict what Egypt will stand in the M.E. game, not even the Russians though they have a suspicion it will not be the path of isolation which will follow.

Therefore, goes this argument, all the efforts made by Washington over the last six to seven years to detach Egypt, first from the Arab world and then from Arab allies, may prove a waste not only of energy but of opportunity as well. All that has happened is that Arabs now believe that their enemy is the Soviet Union, not Israel.

But not all Arabs have been persuaded. And the religious whirlwind in Iran has convinced them forcefully that there is something wrong with the thin which elevates Israel to the position of a friendly nation in spite of the lack of any progress in the union of the Palestinian problem and other grievances.

In a recent interview with weekly "Al-Hawadeth," the Foreign Minister, Prince Faisal gave expression to when he declared: "We told (U.S. Secretary of State Vance) that we consider the 21st threat is still the major danger facing the area. The only way to restore security and order to the region is through Israel's withdrawal from the occupied territories, returning Jerusalem to the Arab fold, and recognizing the Palestinians' right to self-determination."

The Carter peace treaty between Egypt and Israel fails to meet these requirements. The far from strengthening step will add a new volatile element to the instability in the region and may become its first victim.

Though Moscow has no love for Sadat, this prospect fills Soviet analysts with apprehension because it could detonate a war in the region in which the Soviet Union may be forced to take sides. The Russians are anxious for such a role at the moment.

The Russians do derive a grim satisfaction from the fact that Sadat's alliance with the United States has lost nearly all influence in the world. But what is not so satisfactory is that in the past Israel has established its supremacy once again. More than Israel has regained its grip on American policy in the M.E. (OFNS).

SHORTCHANGE

President Carter has argued that Arab and Palestinian opposition to the peace formula he is sponsoring "will certainly not lead to the realization of the hopes of the Palestinian people." The Arabs and the Palestinians, in their turn, have asked themselves whether the current peace package will realize these hopes, and it is obvious that they have reached a different conclusion.

President Carter's argument is basically sound, but it seems that the American administration has a different concept of peace. But since the Arabs are the party most directly involved and affected by developments in their region, it is their prerogative to see things differently, or even disagree with the West. This attitude should in no way affect the traditional friendly relations between the two sides, but it is becoming apparent that a certain degree of arm-twisting is being introduced to show the merits of the Western view.

On Thursday, the U.S. House Foreign Affairs Committee approved a military aid bill that prohibits aid to Jordan unless it cooperates with the current peace process. Another economic aid bill before the committee also prohibits economic aid to Syria and Jordan unless President Carter certifies they are "acting in good faith to achieve further progress toward a comprehensive peace settlement in the Middle East."

The U.S. is quite free to decide how to dispense its foreign aid, but such coercion hardly befits friends, and does not constitute an incentive to join the peace process as it now stands. To make the peace durable, the grievances of all parties must be dealt with at the grass roots, and a minimum level of faith in the adversary must be established.

Having taken on the role of the peace broker, the U.S. administration must tackle these grievances objectively and independently of domestic pressures. It must offer the Arabs tangible assurances that injustice will be undone. Only then will peace be possible.

True peace is essentially a compromise and not an enforcement of one party's terms upon the other. As in a business deal, there must be something in this peace for everybody. At the moment, the Arabs feel far too shortchanged.

Home-made H-bomb

By Robert Chesshyre

WASHINGTON — Since Watergate and the unseating of President Nixon, the American press — long proud of its constitutional privileges — has acknowledged no bounds. Investigative journalism flourishes, public figures — however obscure — are fair game, and God help anyone who tries to come between a newspaper and its readers' inviolate right to know.

In the face of this unabashed journalistic swashbuckling, the government and its agents have been keeping a prudently low profile. Now an attempt by a small-circulation monthly, published from a remote town north of Chicago, to print an article about the H-bomb may change all that.

Ironically, it is the big newspaper battalions — such as the "New York Times" and "Washington Post" — who are urging their tiny contemporary to back down and withdraw the H-bomb article, or at least make the cuts that the government seeks.

This apparent departure from principle is motivated by prudence, because, without having seen the controversial article, the big papers are convinced that here at last is a case the government can win, enshrining in law the concept that some articles are legitimately subject to prior restraint.

The magazine is "The Progressive," founded 70 years ago and described by its editor, Erwin Knoll, as "populist, liberal to radical — a magazine of the Left." The article Knoll intended to publish would have been entitled — according to the Justice Department which is seeking an injunction to prevent him — "How hydrogen bomb works."

Acting under the provisions of the Atomic Energy Act and on behalf of the Department of Energy, lawyers for the Justice Department are claiming that the article contains "secret, restricted data" about the design of thermonuclear weapons. "It would be difficult to imagine anything that would be more damaging to the United States than distributing this type of information," claimed an assistant to the attorney-general.

At a preliminary hearing at which a temporary restraining injunction was granted, the judge remarked in the course of long address: "I'd want to think a long...

By David Lamb
NAIROBI, Kenya —

Across the length and breadth of Africa, eight wars are raging. They involve 15 African nations, the shadowy presence of foreign powers and perhaps half a million men under arms. Each week the conflicts claim hundreds of lives.

Some seem insoluble and have been going on for so long that they no longer even arouse debate when African presidents hold their annual meeting. Others are so distant, or so provincial, that African diplomats consider them only with a yawn, if at all.

But whatever their length and however large or slight their consequences to the non-African world, the continent's continued readiness to seek military solutions to negotiable problems underscores a tragic truth — that Black Africa as a whole has not known a day of peace since independence began to dawn on it 20 years ago.

Wars are being fought under the banners of liberation, secession, religion, nationalism and territorial integrity. They reach from the shores of Lake Victoria in east Africa to the forbidding deserts of northwest Africa and to the white bastions of the far south, governed from Pretoria, Salisbury and Windhoek.

Among the 35 or so African liberation movements operating at home and abroad are those pledged to bring down the governments of the following nations and dependencies:

Zaire, Mozambique, Angola, Ethiopia, Chad, Somalia, South Africa, Rhodesia, Namibia, Djibouti, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Equatorial Guinea, Uganda, the Central African Empire, the Congo, Malawi, Benin, the former Spanish Sahara, the French Overseas Department of Reunion and Spain's Canary Islands.

"The storm has not struck yet," South Africa's then-prime minister John Vorster said two years ago of the continent's increasing military problems. "We are only experiencing the whirlwinds that go before it."

Although most of Africa's 420 million people live in peace and several governments are forging true political stability, Vorster's words were prophetic. Bloodshed in the name of official causes is increasing in Africa and the

Organization of African Unity has all but admitted that it is helpless to reverse the trend.

When the OAU mediation committee met in Nairobi this month to seek solutions to the continent's eight wars, the secretary general began the session with these words: "Our task here today is to bring a smile back to the lips of our African brothers."

A few delegates groaned. But such bromides were as close as the OAU came to taking a stand on anything. It did manage to send representatives to Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania, for a day, but they never had a chance to discuss the

Tanzania-Uganda war, as intended, with Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere. They had forgotten to take along their negotiable problems and were back in Nairobi by dinner time.

"As far as I can tell, they were more interested in wearing pajamas than in settling a war," fumed the Tanzanian foreign minister.

The helplessness of the OAU to take a position on anything except apartheid partly explains Africa's inability to negotiate settlements to its wars. The war in Eritrea for instance, is now in its 18th year. The war in Chad is in its 13th. Fighting between Ethiopia and Somalia in the Ogaden region has been going on periodically for four centuries.

Unlike the United Nations, the OAU has no security council and no mechanism to end wars. Consensus among the 49 member states is all but impossible. And because the OAU never condemns an African head of state, it remains silent and passive when Katangese rebels invade Zaire or Ugandans attack Tanzania.

"At some point, Africa must stop pretending that all Africans are brothers," said a Kenyan scholar. "It has to admit that the OAU doesn't work and it should overhaul the organization. It has to stop calling on the Big Powers every time there are security problems. Otherwise, I don't see much chance of reversing the trend toward militarism."

Many African governments, however, would fall in a weekend without foreign military assistance. The Ethiopian government

would be short-lived without 15,000 Cubans, as would the Angolan government without its 20,000 Cubans. The Comoran government was installed by 30 European mercenaries.

On a continent where 19 countries are run by soldiers, most governments are authoritarian and many ministers are poorly educated, it is probably not surprising that peace is tenuous, wars are heliocyte, armies are overarmed and power is synonymous with the gun.

Last year, President Felix Malloum of Chad, trying to end his country's 13-year war against Frolinat, coaxed one of the dissident leaders, Hissène Habré, into his government and made him prime minister.

Reconciliation between Malloum and Habré was brief. Their armies today are locked in combat, the capital, Ndjamena, is under siege and, early this month, about 800 Muslim civilians were massacred in southern Chad, according to Western diplomatic reports from Chad.

Malloum, who was a political prisoner in 1975 when a coup freed him and the military elevated him to the presidency, was asked by an interviewer a year ago how he liked being head of state. "I have merely gone from one prison to another," he replied.

Most African wars, like Chad's, have their roots in ethnic or religious animosities. When a Ugandan exile, active in attempts to overthrow President Amin, says "my people" have been aggrieved by the Amin regime, he is not referring to the Ugandan people as a whole, but only to his people, the Acholi tribe.

In 1959, for example, tribal hatred in Rwanda led to the massacre of 100,000 Tutsis at the hands of the Hutus. Thirteen years later, Tutsis in neighboring Burundi killed 200,000 Hutus. One million Nigerians died, mostly of starvation, when the country's Ibo tribe seceded in 1967 and declared the country's eastern region to be the independent republic of Biafra, leading to a 30-month civil war.

"It's a funny thing," mused a Nigerian army major who fought the Iboes. "But when the war ended, it was like a referee blowing a whistle in a football game. People just put down their guns and went back to the business

of living. You wonder now why a war was ever fought in the first place."

Many African leaders blame ethnic unrest among the continent's 2,000 tribes on European colonialists who, at a Berlin conference in 1885, divided up Black Africa among themselves. The resultant borders were artificial, drawn without regard to ethnic, religious or cultural cohesion. These boundaries, combined with the colonial practice of favoring some tribes at the expense of others did little to encourage the growth of nationalistic unity.

Thus, after independence, with nationalism often a fuzzy concept and most governments threatened more by internal than external influences, Black Africa started building up its armies. For instance, until recently Uganda spent about half its budget on defense. The Mauritanian army grew from 900 to 18,000 soldiers between 1971 and 1978.

The London-based International Institute for Strategic Studies says military spending in Black Africa increased from \$1 billion in 1975 to \$3.5 billion in 1978. It was the largest defense expenditure for any Third World bloc outside the Middle East.

The biggest flash point on the continent is southern Africa, where the government-controlled "Zambia Mail" warped recently that World War III could start. However unlikely that may be, Rhodesian air attacks on guerrilla camps in Mozambique, Angola and Zambia this month, and South African attacks into Angola and Zambia have, indeed, widened the racial conflict.

The eight African wars are: Eritrea. About 40,000 guerrillas are fighting for independence in Ethiopia's northernmost province against half the Soviet-equipped, 200,000-man Ethiopian army. The war started in 1961, after Ethiopia ended Eritrea's local autonomy and absorbed it as a province. The Ethiopian government is Marxist.

Ogaden. Somali guerrillas, native to Ethiopia's Ogaden region are fighting Ethiopian regulars and their Cuban advisers. The guerrillas, backed by Somali regulars, fought and lost a conventional war in the Ogaden last year, but now are reported to have reclaimed 90 per cent of the arid wasteland.

Angola. The Marxist government of President Agostinho Neto has its 20,000-man, Soviet-equipped army committed to civil war against South African-backed National Union for the Total Independence of Angola guerrillas led by Jonas Savimbi. The rebel leader, who claims to have 20,000 men under arms, controls southern Angola despite the presence in the country of 20,000 Cuban troops supporting Neto's government.

Rhodesia. About 10,000 Patriotic Front guerrillas inside Rhodesia are fighting with the support of Black Africa, to wreck an internal settlement that gives blacks limited power, and to disrupt elections scheduled for April 20. One wing of the front, based in Zambia, is supplied by the Soviet Union, the other, in Mozambique, by China. The daily death toll in the war averages 35 persons.

Namibia. South-West Africa People's Organization guerrillas, led by Sam Nujoma and based in Angola, are fighting South African forces prior to the arrival of a U.N. peacekeeping force in the South Africa-administered territory. A peace plan, put together by the Western powers, is designed to lead to Namibia's independence. (LAT)

compensation by the municipality but this seems to take many years to materialize. The paper cited the case of a factory owner whose plant was partly demolished after a notice of only 36 hours.

"He has been unable to operate the plant since then and of course has no money to set up another one because he hasn't been paid 18 months". The writer said in the past owners cheerfully accepted decisions to demolish their properties because they were paid fairly and quickly. Now the dread such prospects.

saudi press review

"It is now clear that there are sharp differences in interpretation between Egypt and Israel of the meaning of self-government for the Palestinians," according to "Okaz".

While Israel insists that self-government will not lead to self-determination, Egypt believes that it is a prelude to the creation of a Palestinian state.

"The United States has announced that any differences in interpretation will be sorted out by it in the light of the agreement. It went even further when Hodeid Carter, the State Department spokesman declared that the Camp David Accords implied a self-government that would lead to the recognition of Palestinian rights. This is an issue that the U.S. government should sort out and clarify before the treaty is signed. This is to avoid any conflicting interpretations that would cloud the issue as was the case with Lord Caradon's text that formed U.N.

Resolution 242. Such differences made it impossible to implement the resolution."

The paper said "it is necessary to be quite clear about the question of Palestinian rights, since comprehensive peace will not be possible without restoring them in full together with the liberation of all occupied lands including Jerusalem."

"Al-Jazirah" called for an Arab summit conference to define and work out the following:

—A political strategy, for regional and international action, in order to win public opinion to its standpoint which is that the Arabs seek justice before peace and a comprehensive solution;

—An economic strategy that would serve the Arabs, regionally and internationally;

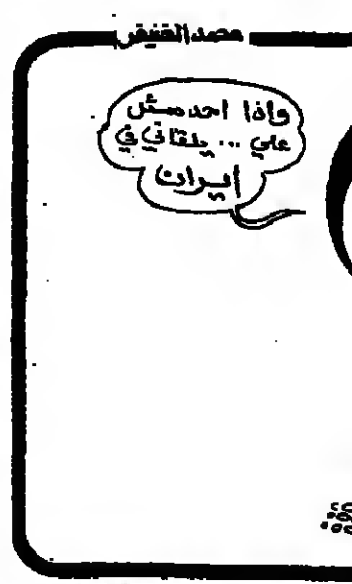
—A military strategy that studies Arab military resources and strike a fair balance between the Arab force along the various fronts with the enemy;

—Opening of all fronts for the Palestinian resistance within a well-planned framework that is more offensive than defensive and in such a way as not to leave any weak points on any one front;

—A unified Arab decision to be taken at that summit conference declaring firm commitment to these strategies, ending inter-Arab conflicts whatever the reasons may be so that all resources and interests may be employed against the enemy.

"Al-Bilad" referred to Begin's declaration regarding Jerusalem and the Palestinians. It said that in view of the statement, "the Arab people and governments should beware of the dangers facing them and reassess the situation."

It proposed the formation of a unified political, economic and military force "capable of meeting the Israeli challenges. Israel, by its very nature, is not going to stop expanding in the Arab world," the



Grim Reaper to Lebanese: If someone asks about me, I'm busy in Iran.

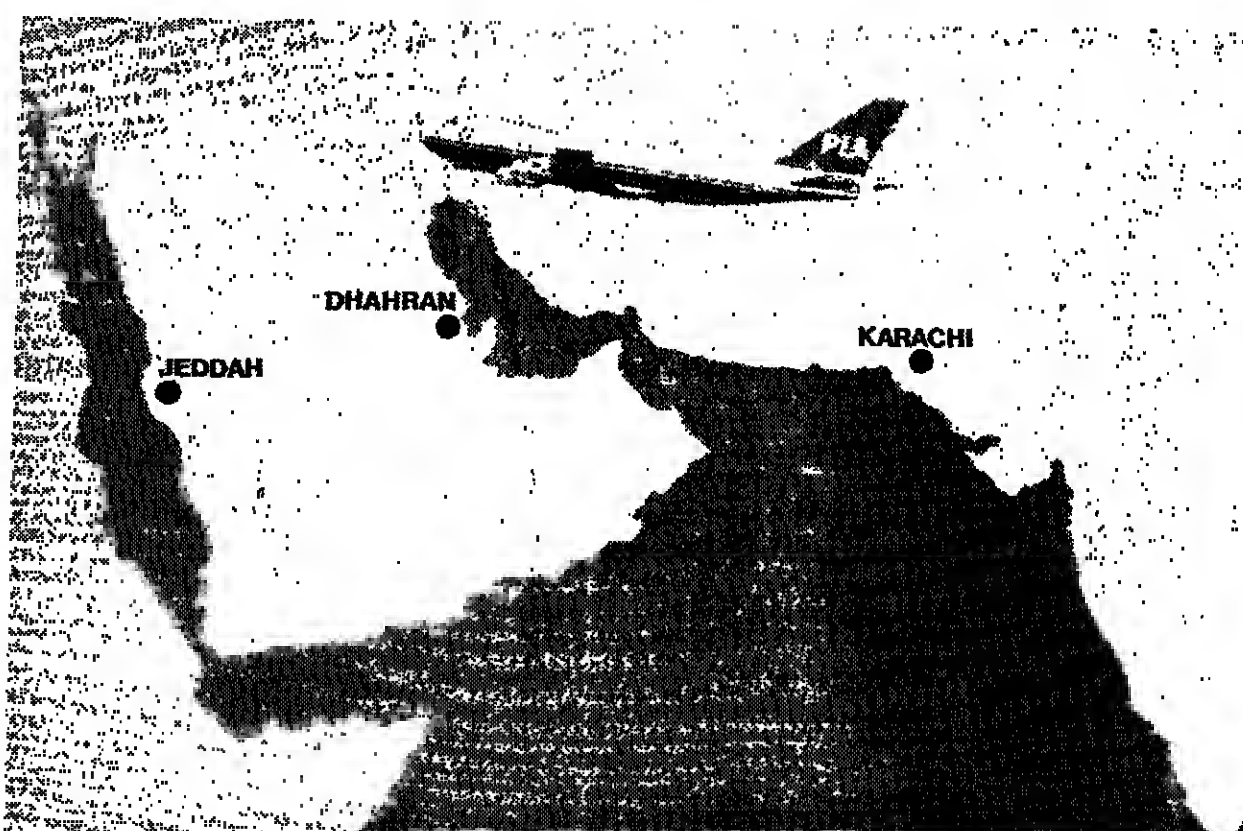
Al-Jazirah

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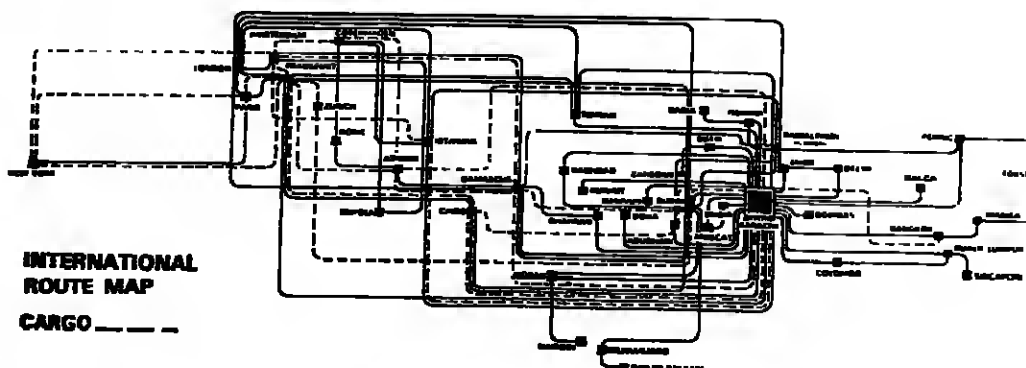


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Israeli torture : Report to State Department

Washington Bureau
Interview conducted by Fouzi Asmar and Susan Neslon

Editor's Note: Alexandra Johnson was a U.S. Foreign Service officer assigned to the Jerusalem consulate to process non-immigrant visa applications. From interviews over a 22 month period with 29 applicants who had been arrested by Israel on security grounds, Ms. Johnson found evidence of a systematic practice of Israeli torture. She sent her evidence to the State Department in two reports, Cables Jerusalem 1500 and 3239.

Q: What were your conclusions based on?

A: I did not base my conclusion on an emotional appeal regarding the horrors of torture. It is a very reasoned analysis based on certain types of data, not the data that the "Washington Post" cited and therefore gave a very misleading impression. No one has published a summary of the evidence or of the analysis of the evidence I used to come to my conclusion.

Jerusalem 1500 is 12 pages double-spaced and Jerusalem 3239 is 22 pages double-spaced. I don't think Jerusalem 1500 is all that relevant because it's merely descriptive in tone. On the basis of Jerusalem 1500, though, the State Department believed there was a hint that torture might be systematic and in late September, early October 1978 I was asked to provide an analysis of the data I had in order to bring forward any indications that torture might be systematic. I was requested to do this by the State Department's Israel desk. I believe this is an important point. I was not the one shoving this information forward.

I had 29 visa cases which I processed under section 212g28 of the law. These individuals had all been arrested and interrogated. Some of them had been released without trial because the cases against them were dropped, some of them were administrative detainees, most of them had been convicted and served time in prison on charges of organization membership and related charges. When they applied for visas, we conducted police checks on them and on the basis of these checks the consulate requested copies of their court records and I interviewed them about their stories. I asked them to tell me everything that happened to them from the events that led to their arrests to the time that they were released and when they were finished telling me I asked them to write statements, 27 wrote in Arabic and 2 in English. On the basis of these interviews and statements, I

got a feel for patterns in interrogation practices. I saw that certain techniques of brutality were associated in the interrogation of various individuals and I grouped these into three levels of severity.

Level One was heating of the head and torso with fists and sticks, Level Two involved more sophisticated and complex means such as immersion in cold water, hanging by the hands, beating on the genitals with fists and sticks, beating with whips, basically involving some equipment and a little bit more deliberation. Level Three was still more serious. This involved more equipment and deliberation. This would be refrigeration, electricity, extreme forms of sexual sadism, enforced sleeplessness and starvation. Now, I went through all these cases and classified them according to level. In terms of what the interrogators were investigating, I found that most people at Level One were questioned on failure to inform on associates. Most people on Level Two were interrogated on charge of membership in organization, but membership without activity, or very trivial activity such as distributing brochures.

At Level Three they were largely interrogated on charges of armed operations even though sometimes, and I want to stress this, even though sometimes what people were interrogated about was different from what they were ultimately charged with. A second principle I found statistically important in explaining what level was used was the applicant's willingness to denounce other individuals. I found denunciations were very frequent and very important points in the interrogation. People were often quite willing to incriminate themselves. Once they were arrested, they felt despair about their own fate. They were not willing to incriminate other people. These cases which could not be explained by the previous principle could be explained by the applicant's willingness to denounce other people. Even if a



Alexandra Johnson

person were being interrogated on rather serious charges, he was treated rather lightly if he was willing to spill names immediately.

Conversely, a person who was arrested on less serious charges might be interrogated on Level Three if he were not willing to denounce other individuals. I also found that not only the severity but the length of the interrogation correlated with these two principles.

In other words, some individuals were interrogated for a very brief time — four days, three days — others had interrogations that stretched on for a month or more and the length also correlated with the seriousness of the charges and the individual's willingness or unwillingness to denounce others. I felt that in view of the fact that a perfect correlation was set up in these 29 cases, that it couldn't be coincidence and as a matter of fact these were roughly some of the concerns generally of the interrogators in applying these methods. I also found that since you could divide the interrogation techniques into sets of associated techniques, people must have been telling the truth about their experiences because obviously if people were making up torture stories they would make up widely differing versions of torture. Also, there are certain types of torture which I

know were present in other countries, like Greece or Mexico, and I never found my applicants talking about that type of technique.

There was a certain range of techniques that they were describing. Based on this, I saw a possibility that what we were dealing with was trained personnel who would have a course on how to conduct these interrogations with the use of brutality. In addition, there was also a system of priorities in assigning interrogators to cases. Obviously, the more complex forms of interrogation which stretched over a longer period of time made heavier time demands on personnel and one could see how personnel were being allocated to what would be the more important types of cases.

There were some specific types of evidence in addition to this which indicated the systematic nature of the torture. One has to do with the personnel and the other had to do with the facilities. My applicants described themselves as being interrogated either by a number of individuals at once or a number of individuals sequentially. The number of interrogators that participated in any given interrogation session generally ranged from two to eight and applicants did not differentiate among them. They made it quite clear that everyone who was par-

ticipating in the (interrogation) session was using brutal techniques and that the interrogators appeared to be coordinating their activities. In cases where one interrogator at a time was involved in the sequential pattern, the (applicant's) description of torture showed that these interrogators were coordinating their activities and were reporting to each other so that they were not duplicating their effort. The interrogation moved through various stages of questioning and increasing in severity of brutality.

This type of evidence runs strongly counter to Israel's assertion that any instances of brutality were occasional and that they are unusual instances. In some instances I had an applicant describing over half a dozen people interrogating him either sequentially or altogether. This would have to represent a considerable portion of the staff of interrogators at any given center. Moreover, I never found an instance in which the applicant said he was not beaten or tortured during interrogation.

There was one woman (in the 29 cases). Basically her story matched the others. Slightly different methods were used. One of the interesting features of the woman's interrogation is some rather cruel methods that were used on her. She was threatened with gang rape. She signed her confession and then she was raped after she had signed. There is an element in these cases of just pure sadism which I encountered in the case of this lady and also in a couple of the other cases. But in my analysis I'm leaving this aside. It's a secondary factor.

Facilities are of course an even more important element in the whole consideration of the system. Various applicants described elaborate physical installations which are used for torture at four different interrogation centres — Nablus, Hebron, Ramallah and the Russian compound in Jerusalem. These were electrical torture installations at three of the locales — Hebron, Jerusalem and Nablus. Rooms with hooks for hanging people up were at Ramallah and Hebron. Refrigeration cells were in Nablus and there was a room in Hebron into which were piped high frequency irritating sounds.

(Continued on page 9)

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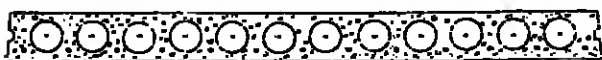
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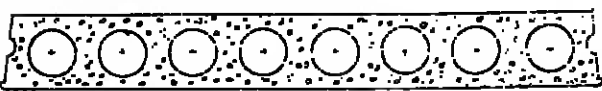
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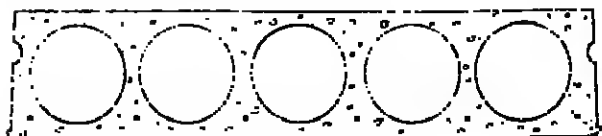
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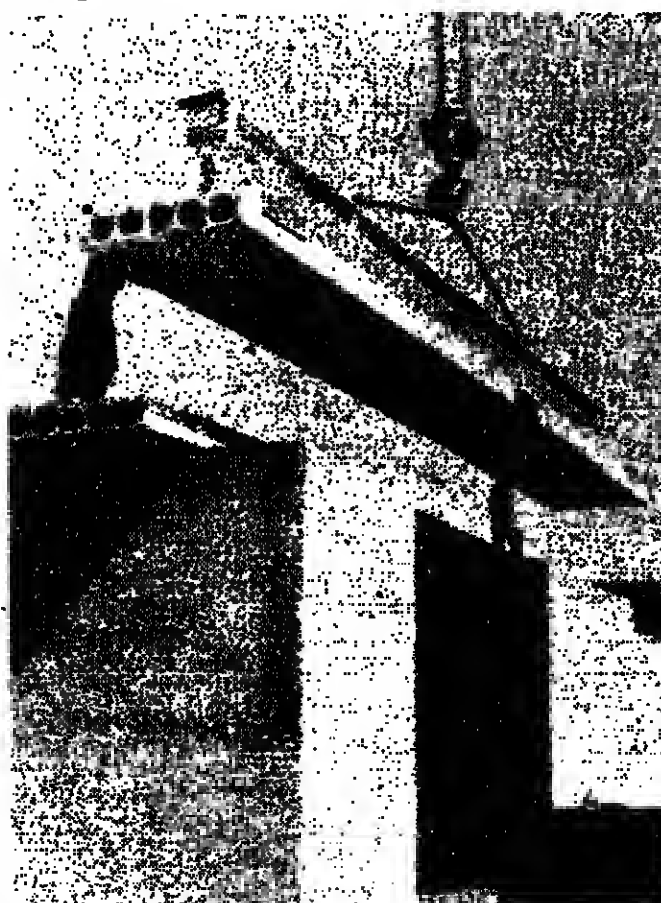
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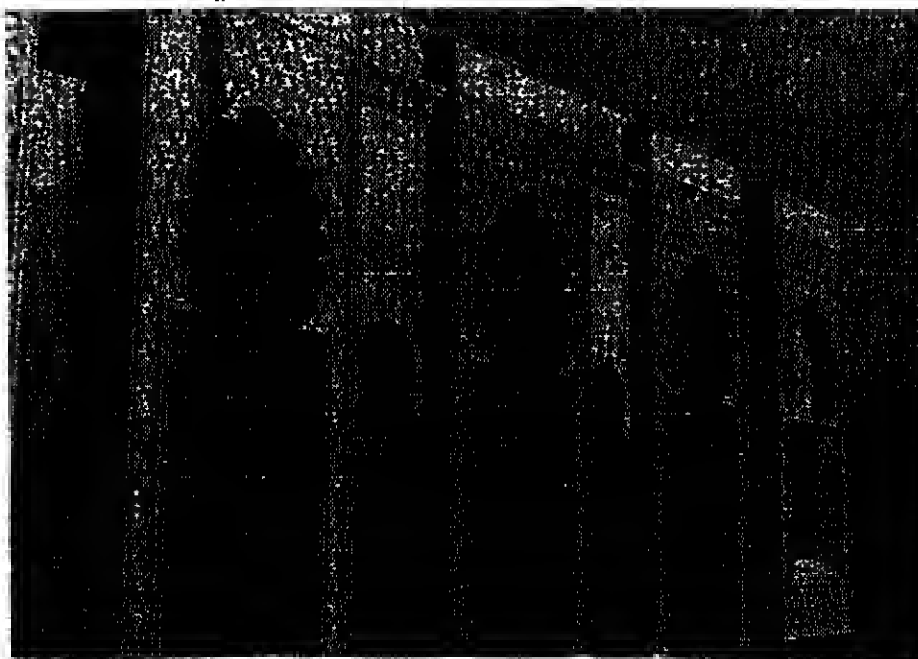


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An interrogator cannot just magically conjure up a facility like this. Bureaucratically, the construction of such facilities is a very formidable enterprise. You have to call a meeting, decide on the type of facility you want, write your proposal, submit it to an authority that can give you the money, have the funds appropriated, requisition materials, bring in workmen, and some of these facilities such as the sound, electrical, and refrigeration rooms require continuing maintenance. This cannot be performed by the interrogators, themselves, they have to bring in workmen from outside. I found one case where skilled-prisoners were used in the maintenance of these things. But I would imagine in other cases outside workmen would have to be brought in. The reports of these facilities cover three military governorates and they cover Jerusalem which is under civilian government.

tainly must be asked. Since my reports from the 29 applicants covered December 1967 through August 1977, one must certainly come to the conclusion that the involvement is not low-level personnel.

Jerusalem 3239 got into complaints and challenges to the system. If people are being tortured, there is the potential that they will complain publicly about this and bring forward very damaging information. There would have to be means of suppressing such complaints. The statements of the applicants did portray several means. One was the fact that two confessions were taken from most applicants. The first was taken by the intelligence, I cannot be specific about the organization. It could be Shin Bet (a unit for special services).

I understand there are several Israeli organizations that could be implicated in this. They used the word Makhbarat in Arabic. I will use the word intelligence to distinguish it from police. The first confession was taken by intelligence interrogators under torture. At

the conclusion of the interrogation, the individual was told he would be taken to the police to sign a duplicate of the confession and if he did not sign a confession he would be returned to torture. Usually the next day the applicant was taken in a car to the police station and he would sign a second confession in a very friendly atmosphere. The policemen would give him cigarettes and coffee and would be very sweet to him. It was this second confession that would be presented to the court. I checked court records and found that usually a policeman was listed as a witness. This individual was so listed in order to be able to testify that the confession had been taken not under duress but had been freely given.

Another protective method was the use of pseudonyms by the interrogators. They would use either Arabic or American pseudonyms. Names like Jack, Eddie, Johnny and Abu Jamil, and such.

One of my applicants tried to complain in court that his confession had been taken by torture.

The judge asked him to identify his interrogators who happened to be in the courtroom. He pointed them out. The judge asked him to name them and he gave the Arabic names. The judge then simply dismissed the entire charge — he said these were Jews, not Arabs. So procedurally, there exists a legal justification for simply throwing the matter out of court if on applicant cannot identify them by name.

Very few of my applicants tried to challenge the validity of their confessions. In the case of the three that did, the complaints were simply thrown out of court without attempt to investigate. In other instances, things happened to the people in prison that showed that the authorities were moving to block the presentation of any evidence that would tend to invalidate the confessions.

I had five people who said they had suffered lasting physical damage from the interrogations. They said that they requested medical attention when they were in prison but the requests were refused. One possible reason for the refusal is to avoid having medical records of what happened to a man during interrogation... In another instance an individual attempted to complain to the Red Cross and he was threatened with a return to torture if he pursued that complaint. Other prisoners who did complain to the Red Cross were immediately beaten up under orders of the deputy military governor and thereby were induced to withdraw their complaints. It's rather obvious from these stories why the Red Cross is not getting many complaints.

Jerusalem 3239 concluded on the basis of this evidence that there is a possibility that Israeli torture was a systematic practice involving trained personnel, far-reaching administrative support and standard methods of suppressing complaints.

Q: How many applicants were there at each level?

As I believe I had three at Level One four at Level Three and the rest at Level Two. This brings us to an important point. Most of my cases were non-serious cases. They were individuals who had given verbal consent to join the organization and some of whom had distributed political brochures, proposing non-violent activity such as calling for boycotts peaceful street demonstrations.

Twenty-one of them had simply registered in the organization. Four were involved with brochures. I had only four cases that were more serious than that. Obviously, under Israeli security regulations, the less serious cases get shorter sentences. From my analysis, the less serious cases are the recipients of less severe torture. In 25 of my cases, we are talking about a less severe kind of torture than the maximum — really a low level of interrogation.

The people who threw bombs, and blew up things, and underwent more serious military training, obviously, were sentenced to long periods of time — six years, eight years, life — and I did not get to see them. Nobody going to get to see them for a very long period of time.

I got two people who were involved in armed operations. Both of them were sentenced to eight years in the late 60s. Most of this type of case is not going to walk into the consulate because they are still in jail. What you get are the non-serious type of cases. People arrested for indiscreet conversation in coffee houses, being caught with a political pamphlet. These people are sentenced for six months, two years. What I am describing is actually the bottom line in torture.

My applicant did not have the word maximum, they are in the minimum. Even the people involved in armed operations were (involved in) less serious

types of operations. For example, I had an applicant who threw a grenade which failed to explode at an Israeli patrol. His case, obviously, is far less serious than someone who conducted a successful operation. I had another case of someone who had arms buried in his front yard and other people used those arms to conduct operations. His case is far less serious than the cases of the persons who were actually using the arms. So I don't think I have ever interviewed someone who was subjected to maximum interrogation and who was guilty of the actual carrying out of successful military operations against Israeli targets. Even my more serious cases were one step back from that.

Q: Did you ever contact the Red Cross, Amnesty International, or an organization like that?

A: No, absolutely not. I was doing this work within the visa context. My work was not to make political pronouncements. My work was to investigate visa cases and to make judgments based on that investigation. I had no business contacting anybody else and I didn't do it.

Q: But you received the court records?

A: Yes, that was in accordance with visa regulations. If a person has been convicted of membership, you have to look at the court decision. I would say (to the applicant) you have been convicted of something, please go to the court and bring me a certified copy of the court transcript. The applicant would bring it to me himself.

My information is totally original. I did it myself and my conclusions are totally independent of anybody else's. If you are consulting other people, you can always say, well, she got her information from — she is copying from — ...

Q: Did you leave your work or were you fired?

A: I believe I was fired because of the cables. I have certain

reasons for believing that. I was requested by Donald Kruse, the deputy principal officer in January 1978 to write a political reporting cable based on my visa cases. Mr. Kruse had seen each one of my visa cases individually but they were coming piecemeal. I'd have some, and show them to him, then months would pass, and I would have some more to show him. He didn't really have a picture of what they all added up to.

I drafted the cable for him, Jerusalem 1500, and the picture was quite devastating. Mr. Kruse praised the cable, said the counsel general should see it. Then the cable was simply retained for three months without action. During this period, a recommendation was written that I not be promoted and in order to stay in the foreign service I had to be promoted that year. I was told the reason for that recommendation was that I couldn't get along with my colleagues. I asked for examples and was told by Counsel General (William) Newlin that he could not give any examples because he could not think of any. At the same time behind my back in secret Newlin tried to arrange my transfer from Jerusalem to Washington, DC. At the same time the draft of Jerusalem 1500 mysteriously disappeared from the office and Deputy Principal officer Kruse told me he was very sorry that it had disappeared. Obviously he thought it was the only draft. It was not I had others and I gave him one and he was a bit disappointed that I had other drafts.

I was a bit upset about the excessive delays in sending the cable and all the consequent trauma that happened around it so I decided to send the cable through official policy dissemination channels. If there is a policy disagreement between the chief of mission and a subordinate, the subordinate can send a cable in his own name but the chief of mission must sign off on it, saying that he disagrees with the conclusions. It's like playing chicken. If the junior officer is right, it is very likely the chief of mission will be removed from his job. It is a bit dangerous for the junior officer if the junior officer is wrong. I was very sure that Jerusalem 1500 was well supported by evidence and was objective. So one day I just walked into Mr. Newlin's office, put the cable down on his desk and said, "read this, if you like it, sign it, if you don't, sign it and it will be sent anyway." Mr. Newlin read it and realized he would look like a total idiot and put himself in danger if he sent it as a dissent message so he signed it as a regular telegram. When it arrived in the (State) Department, Miss (Patti) Derian (assistant secretary of state for human rights) apparently took some pains to find out about the author, found there was a move to transfer me to Washington and she called personnel and put a stop to it. I was later informed by Counsel General Newlin during the summer that no more political reporting on the subject of human rights in the West Bank would be permitted. I later got around that because the Israel Desk (in state) was curious about the possibility that torture was systematic and they asked me to write another cable which I did. In my own mind I have no doubt that my firing was simply an attempt to suppress my human rights reporting. It was essentially an attempt that failed. It failed to suppress the reporting although it did get me out of the foreign service.

Q: Did you have contact with organization members?

A: In Time magazine it was alleged that the Shin Bet proved that I had personal and political connections with terrorism through tapping my telephone. And they did that with the permission of the FBI post in Tel Aviv. The FBI has issued an official

Continued on page 10

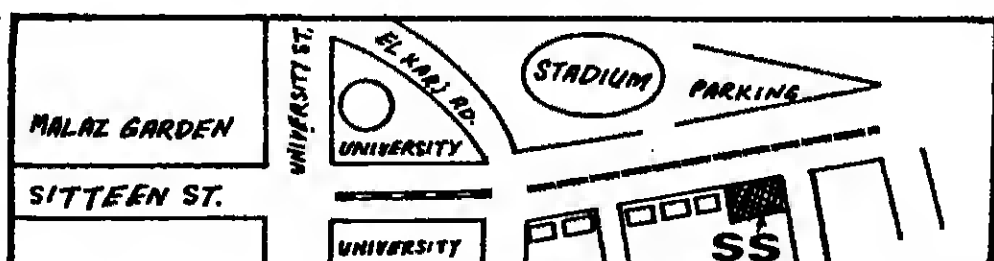
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FROM PAGE 9

denial of that and Hodding Carter (assistant secretary of State for public affairs and spokesman) also denied that there were any such Shin Bet reports. The FBI post in Tel Aviv was closed in June 1976 which is more than six months before I came to Jerusalem. Anyone who has served in the Jerusalem consulate knows what when an officer arrives, they are given a routine security briefing to the effect that all office and home phones are bugged and that's been true for years so there was no need for Shin Bet to ask permission to bug my phone because the phone was bugged already; both the office phone and home phone of my predecessor were bugged. This is a matter of common knowledge in the consulate. We used to joke about it. The Israel desk has denied that it ever received any Shin Bet reports about me. Obviously they are non-existent.

As far as contacts with terrorists, none of my 29 cases ever talked to me on home telephone for the simple reason that none of them had phones. Most of them were peasants. Some of them did telephone the consulate to ask about the progress of their visa cases. In most instances, I did not talk to them. They spoke to visa clerks. This is just another label which "Time" chose to print.

Q: Do you think the Israelis had something to do with your firing?

A: Absolutely not. Consul General Newlin characterized human rights reporting as dangerous. He said that any on Israel

would have to eventually become public because every year there was the human rights report to Congress. That meant that if serious human rights violations were imputed to Israel in secret telegrams, eventually these would have to be reflected in the human rights report which is unclassified and published and given wide distribution. Now what happens when someone starts saying Israel is torturing people. There is a horrendous Israeli reaction. And from the American Jewish community. If it became public knowledge that Jerusalem was writing telegrams saying Israel is torturing people — and I'm just quoting what Mr. Newlin was saying to me in the spring of 1978 in two or three conversations — the severe reaction from Israel and the American Jewish community would cause bureaucratic problems both for the Jerusalem consulate as a whole because Israel would do all kinds of things to impede the operations of that consulate and because it would probably cause career problems for all of the officials of that consulate which had signed off on the telegrams. It's as simple as that. I think the reaction has proved Mr. Newlin right. I read in the Foreign Broadcast Information Service that Israeli officials were questioning the appropriateness of many of the activities of the Jerusalem consulate following the stories about my cables and certainly the reactions to me as a person shows that Mr. Newlin was right in that there would be personal reactions against the individuals who were involved. I'm talking about the imputations that I am insane. I

don't know if the Israelis have mounted similar attacks on people who have signed my cables. Mr. Newlin and Mr. Kruse were afraid of such attacks, afraid for their own careers, their own standing, their own reputation.

Since Mr. Newlin is the chief administrator of Jerusalem consulate, any administrative problems of the consulate would reflect adversely on his own career, which he was trying very hard to protect. He was very frank in telling me these things.

A: Did you help the "London Times" get information?

A: The "Sunday Times" brought to the "Washington Post" copies of my cables and I would like to disclaim that I helped them. It's not a subject I would like to discuss.

Q: Do you think that 29 cases are a sufficient number on which to —

A: They are a totally random sample. They represent every single person who walked into the Jerusalem consulate in 22 months who was arrested by the Israelis on security grounds and all of them told the same story. I'm no statistician but some people who do know a little bit about statistics say that it's impossible to have that kind of uniformity from that sort of a random sample unless they are telling the truth. I did not go out and find these people. They walked into the consulate to apply for visas. I did not select. They are every single security case that walked into the consulate. They all said the same thing. Statistically there is no explanation unless they were telling the truth. Mine is

not the only reporting on this subject. There are quite a few other cases which have been investigated, including those by the "Sunday Times".

The type of objections being raised to my reports would never be raised in reports about the Soviet Union, African countries, or even European countries. If I had 29 cases of torture by Greece or Italy, no one would say "is this sufficient?" They would express outrage.

Jerusalem 1500, sent on May 31, 1978, was seen by the Secretary of State. At one point he was out of town and the Deputy Secretary was acting for him. He held a meeting between representatives of the human rights bureau and the Near Eastern Bureau which includes Israel desk. I have this information from Mark Schneider who was the deputy in Pat Derian's bureau.

I do not know who the representatives were. The subject of this meeting was to discuss whether the same standards should be applied to Israel in human rights reporting as are applied to any other country. It's extraordinary isn't it, that this should be the subject of such a high level meeting. The deputy secretary did conclude that the same standards should be applied to Israel. I would say that the fact that such a meeting took place at all shows that there is a reluctance among officials to apply the same standards to Israel as to any other country.

Q: What do you think the reasons for this are?

A: The very effective public relations program which Israel has had and now has in the United States. People are simply afraid to report any adverse information about Israel.

Q: Why do you think they are afraid?

A: Because of the reaction. Tell us some of the reaction?

A: I know that Israel had a news conference to smear me but I don't have the text. There have been some vicious rumors floating and picked up in the American press. The "Washington Post" received a flood of letters and abusive telephone calls after the story

was published. The impression I have is that anyone who reports any adverse information about Israel whether it's backed up with evidence, couched in unemotional language — and my cables were very dry — they are immediately branded as some kind of an enemy.

Q: Did you receive any direct threats?

A: No. I did not give out my address or where I could be reached except to serious members of the press.

Q: What was your personal involvement with one of your cases?

A: Chronologically I don't think it was important. The romantic relationship with the person began only in late August 1978 and this is after I had sent Jerusalem 1500 and processed 25 of the 29 cases. He was in the United States. The relationship began with a letter. A very romantic one proposing marriage. Since I was going to the United States anyway I went (to him) in person and during my three-weeks stay in United States, he persuaded me to accept. I didn't accept until the last day before I left for Jerusalem. The engagement lasted for two weeks after that and was carried on by telephone. I had serious reservations about living in the West Bank which he desired to do. I had real problems with the thought of living as an ordinary civilian under Israeli military occupation. I had just seen and heard about too many nasty things. I saw even more problems in raising children under those conditions. So we quarreled on this point. He would not give in, I would not give in and I broke off the relationship with him. I found out later from his mother that he left his family and nothing has been heard from him since late October. I have no idea if he is in the United States. So the relationship was a bit superficial. It did not exist at all until almost all of my work was completed.

Q: At what level do you think this torture is approved by the Israeli government?

A: This is something I really can't judge. Basically my analysis is based on inference from certain types of data that were presented

by the individuals. I think someone who has familiarity with Israeli government procedures and organization, which I don't have, should take my data and make a judgement about what is the lowest level of Israeli government which could approve the type of practices which are described.

Q: You don't think it was strictly an individual matter?

A: How can it be? My data covers 10 years and four different interrogation centers. One is under civil government and the other three under three separate military governments.

Q: By "covering 10 years" you mean —

A: The oldest one of my cases was an applicant who was arrested in December 1967. The freshest was arrested in August 1977. There were other cases which were reported by other officers in the consulate and were collected by other means. For example, the citizenship and protection section of the consulate were dealing with Americans who were arrested, and it reported on four Americans who were arrested. One of them was not tortured but was shown other people who were being tortured. Three individuals were actually tortured themselves. The most recent of the citizen and protection cases were two American boys arrested in March 1978 and tried in August-September 1978. The political section was also collecting cases and the most recent of theirs was Jammy Haimail, arrested in September 1978. I believe and interviewed in October following his release. So even though my cases ended in August 1977 we do have reporting from other sources which carries on examples of the same types of practices.

One of my applicants was imprisoned with some Israeli Jews. My applicant had a Jordanian passport. He stated that some of the Israelis were subjected to things similar to what he had been subjected to. However, I did not get into that.

Austin stuns sub-par Evert

NEW YORK, March 23 (AP) — Sixteen-year-old Tracy Austin, playing brilliantly and winning 10 consecutive games, upset Chris Evert, 6-3, 6-1, Thursday night in the second round of the \$275,000 women's tennis championships at Madison Square Garden.

The Californian teenager, who turned pro only last October, combined patience and cleverness against an off-form Evert, the 24-year-old who has dominated the sport for the last three years. "It was the best win I've ever had. I'm really happy," said the shy Austin. "I probably won't talk too much right now. I'm really in a daze."

And what was the winner going to do to celebrate? "I guess just go out and get some ice cream. No beer," said a Haggard-looking Evert.

"She was very hungry, willing to go out there and win," Evert said. "I was trying to stay out there and win."

It was the most stunning what has been an increasingly difficult year for her on the court. She has spoken continually of problems of concentration, approaches her marriage month to month to British play Lloyd.

Holmes title defense seen one-sided affair

LAS VEGAS, March 23 (R) — Osvaldo Ocasio was to step into the ring Friday night to fight Larry Holmes for the World Boxing Council (WBC) heavyweight title. Most people called him a sacrificial lamb.

Holmes wanted to make money without undue risk, and Ocasio was selected as a proper foil, boxing pundits said.

But Ocasio, 23 and winner of all 13 of his professional fights didn't

see it that way.

"I going to knock out Holmes," the Puerto Rican boxer repeated in broken English.

"It's nothing new to me an underdog. I've been an underdog. I've been almost all my fights."

He got the chance to prove the strength of his points victories over J. Young, once a highly-rated heavyweight.

Vegas, Florida tourneys open with record round

LAS VEGAS, March 23 (AP) — Joanne Carner took a step toward her second consecutive Ladies Professional Golf Association victory Thursday with a course record seven-under-par 64 in the opening round of the \$100,000 Sahara National Pro-Am.

The 39-year-old Carner of Kirkland, Washington, took a two-shot lead over Donna Young at the rain-soaked 6,100 Sahara Country Club course round lasted nearly six hours.

And in a course-record effort in Jacksonville, Kermit Zarley shot six-under in the first round of the \$40,000 Tournament Players Club.

Jack Nicklaus, who appeared to have conquered his prob-

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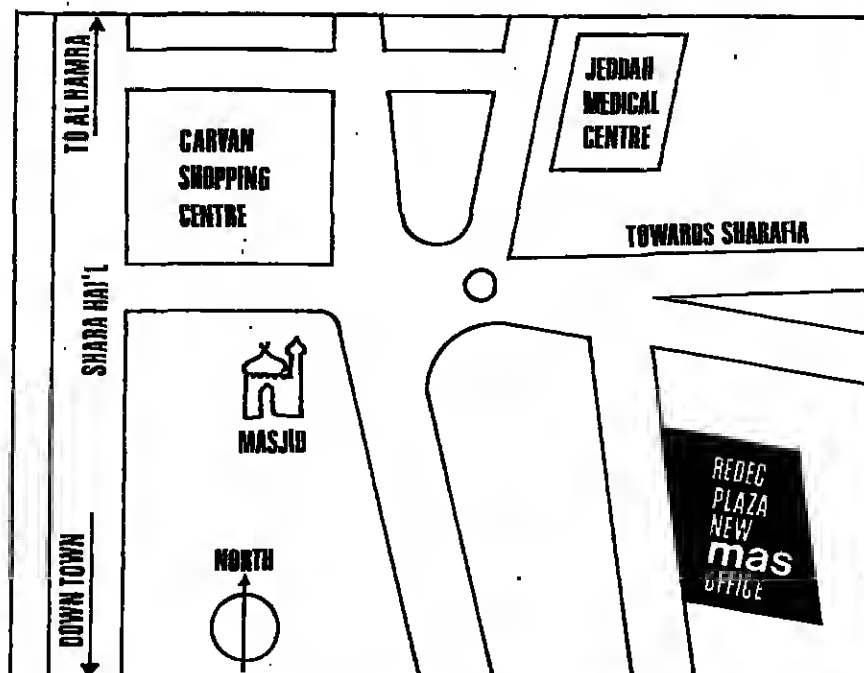
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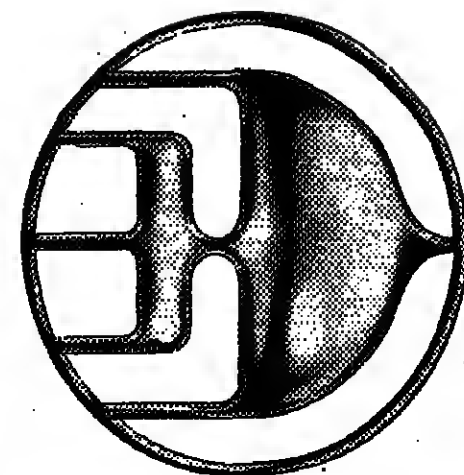


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Kingdom plays UAE today

JEDDAH, March 23 — The Saudi national soccer side takes on the United Arab Emirates Saturday evening in the first round of the Gulf Games soccer tournament in Baghdad.

The British-coached Saudi side is strongly favored to overcome the UAE, coached by the controversial former England manager Dave Revie.

In Friday's opener to the tournament, the home side trounced the Bahrain national selection, 4-0, with a spate of second-half goals. Hussein Said led the favored Iraqis with a hat-trick while Nazem Shaker capped the victory.

Iraqi Minister of Interior Ezzat Ibrahim opened the tournament on behalf of President Ahmad Hassan Al-Bakr.

Youth Welfare Director General Prince Faisal bin Fahd and Deputy Director Prince Fahd bin Sultan were among the Saudi officials attending.

Meanwhile in Jeddah Wednesday night, the Saudi under-19s were beaten, 1-0 by a youth team from Real Madrid of Spain.

Arsenal through to F.A. semis

LONDON, March 23 (R) — Arsenal reached the semifinals of the English Football Association Cup Wednesday night with a 2-0 home win over Southampton. Striker Alan Sunderland dominated the sixth-round replay and hit two magnificent goals, in the 32nd and 77th minutes.

Swim record broken

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March (AP) — Sophomore Brian Goodell of the University of California at Los Angeles outdistanced Harvard University's Bobby Hackett Thursday night to win the 500-yard freestyle in the NCAA Swimming and Diving Championships in a NCAA record 4:16.43.



VICTORY: Dusan Savic of Red Star Belgrade scoring the only goal in the first-leg match against West Bromwich Albion in the UEFA Cup. In Wednesday's second leg, Albion was held to 1-1 and Red Star moves into the semifinals.

Malmoe meets Wien

Forest-Cologne clash one to watch

ZURICH, March 23 (R) — Swedish part-timers Malmoe this season's shock team of Europe, were Friday drawn against Austria Malmoe, the semifinals of the European Cup.

In the other semifinal, West German champion Cologne will meet England's Nottingham Forest in what promises to be a thrilling and hard-fought clash next month.

The winners of the clash will almost certainly start favorite to triumph in the final in Munich on May 30.

Malmoe became the first Swedish club to reach the last 4 of Europe's leading club competition when it crushed Poland's Wisla Krakow, 4-1, at home Wednesday for a 5-3 aggregate win.

Cologne President Kurt Werner described Forest as "dream opponents."

"They are a big drawing card for the West German public," Werner said, while the English Club's secretary Ron Smales said Forest was happy, but would rather have played the first leg in West Germany.

In the draw for the semifinals of the Cupwinners Cup, Belgium's Beveren, which like Malmoe fields part-time professionals, was

bracketed with glamour club Barcelona of Spain, while West Germany's Fortuna Dusseldorf takes on Banik Ostrava of Czechoslovakia.

In the European Football Union (UEFA) Cup MSV Duisburg tackles Borussia Moenchengladbach while Hertha Berlin must defeat Yugoslavia's Red Star Belgrade to ensure an all-West German final. First-leg semifinal matches in all three competitions will be played on April 11 with the return legs two weeks later.

European soccer results

Results of quarterfinal second-leg matches played Wednesday and Thursday in the European competitions.

European Cup

In Dresden: Dynamo 1 A. Wien 0

Austria Wien wins 3-2, on aggregate

In Glasgow: Rangers 1 Cologne 1

Cologne wins, 2-1, on aggregate

In Malmoe: Malmoe 4 Wisla 1

Malmoe wins, 5-3, on aggregate

In Zurich: Grasshoppers 1 Forest 1

Forest wins, 5-2, on aggregate

Cupwinners' Cup

In Barcelona: Barcelona 1 Ipswich 0

Barcelona wins, 2-1, on aggregate

Aggregate, 2-2: Barcelona wins on away goals.

In Geneva: Servette 1 Fortuna D. 1

Aggregate, 1-1: Fortuna wins on away goals.

In Ostrava: Banik 4 Magdeburg 2

Banik wins, 9-4, on aggregate

In Beveren: Beveren 1 Inter 0

Beveren wins, 1-0, on aggregate

UEFA Cup:

In Prague: Dukla 1 Hertha 2

Hertha wins, 3-2, on aggregate

In Duisburg: Duisburg 1 Honved 2

Aggregate, 4-4: Duisburg wins on away goals

In West Bromwich: WBA 1 Red Star 1

Red Star wins, 2-1, on aggregate

As Cologne drops Rangers

Germany to dominate European semifinals

GLASGOW, March 23 (R) — The West German onslaught on this year's European soccer competitions continued here Thursday night when Cologne put Glasgow Rangers out of the European Cup.

Cologne earned a 1-1 draw to go into the semifinals of the continent's most important club competition with a 2-1 aggregate win.

Dieter Mueller sealed Rangers' fate with a goal three minutes after the interval of a bad-tempered and bruising game. The Scots equalized with a disputed goal from Tommy McLean three minutes from time, but it was not enough to save them.

West Germany now has five teams in the semifinals of the three European competitions, the European Cup, the Cupwinners Cup and the European Football Union (UEFA) Cup — an unprecedented feat. England with four in 1971, held the record.

A magnificent second-half fightback Wednesday, with Anders Ljungberg scoring three goals, sent the part-timers of Malmoe sweeping through to the semifinal.

The Swedish champion crushed Wisla Krakow of Poland, 4-1 for a thrilling 5-3 aggregate win.

Austria Wien was beaten 1-0 by Dynamo Dresden in East Germany but won, 3-2, on aggregate, while Forest was held to a 1-1 draw by Switzerland's Grasshoppers Zurich in their quarterfinal, second leg match, winning 5-2 overall.

Claudio Sulser of Grasshoppers hit his 11th European Cup goal this season to give the Swiss club a faint hope of pullingback a 4-1 first leg deficit against Nottingham Forest.

Sulser crashed home a penalty after 30 minutes when England international fullback Viv Anderson brought down Richard Bauer. Four minutes later Forest equalized when Martin O'Neill cracked home a center from Tony Woodcock.

The strength of Austria Wien's defense, organized by skipper Robert Sara, prevented Dynamo Dresden from scoring more than one goal at home.

The Austrian Champion was nursing a 3-1 lead and held Dresden until the 42nd minute when Dieter Rieder scored from the penalty spot.

Dynamo attacked almost non-stop after the interval but Wien, last season's beaten European Cupwinners' Cup finalist, clung on grimly.

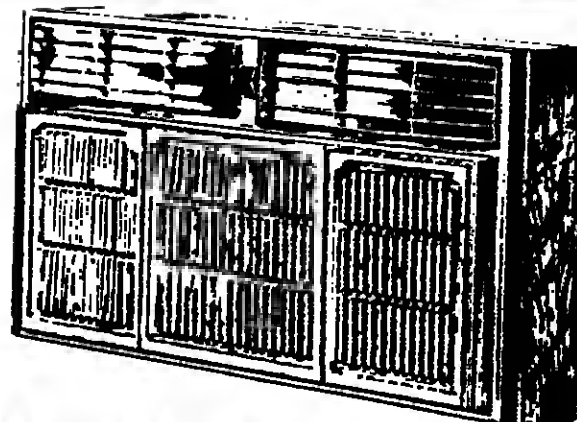
Earlier, Tuesday night West

Germany's Borussia Moenchengladbach reached the semifinals of the UEFA Cup with a 4-2 aggregate win over England's Manchester City, and Wednesday night was joined by compatriots MSV Duis-

burg and Hertha Berlin. Yugoslavia's Red Star Belgrade knocked out England's West Bromwich Albion, 2-1 on aggregate to join the three West German club in the last four.

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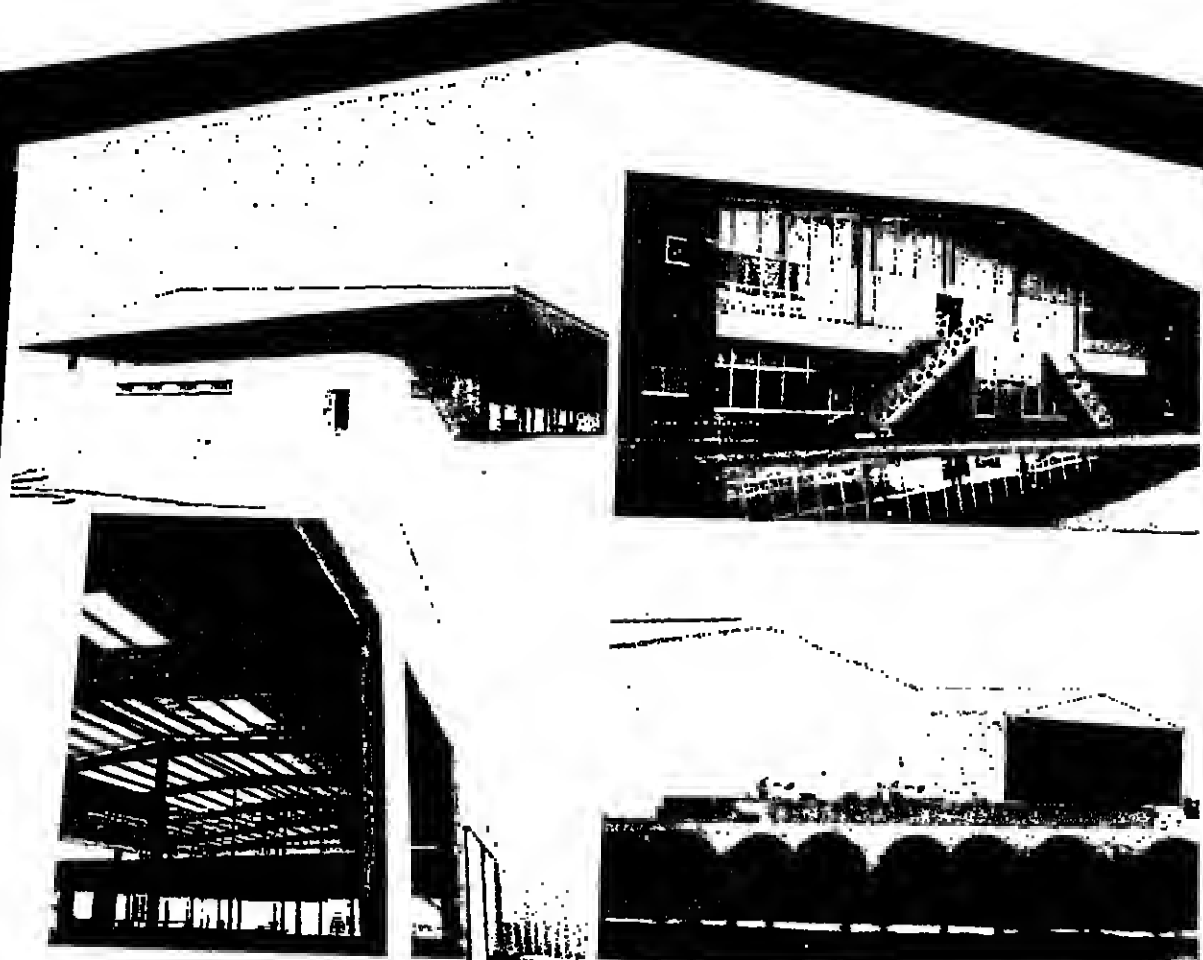
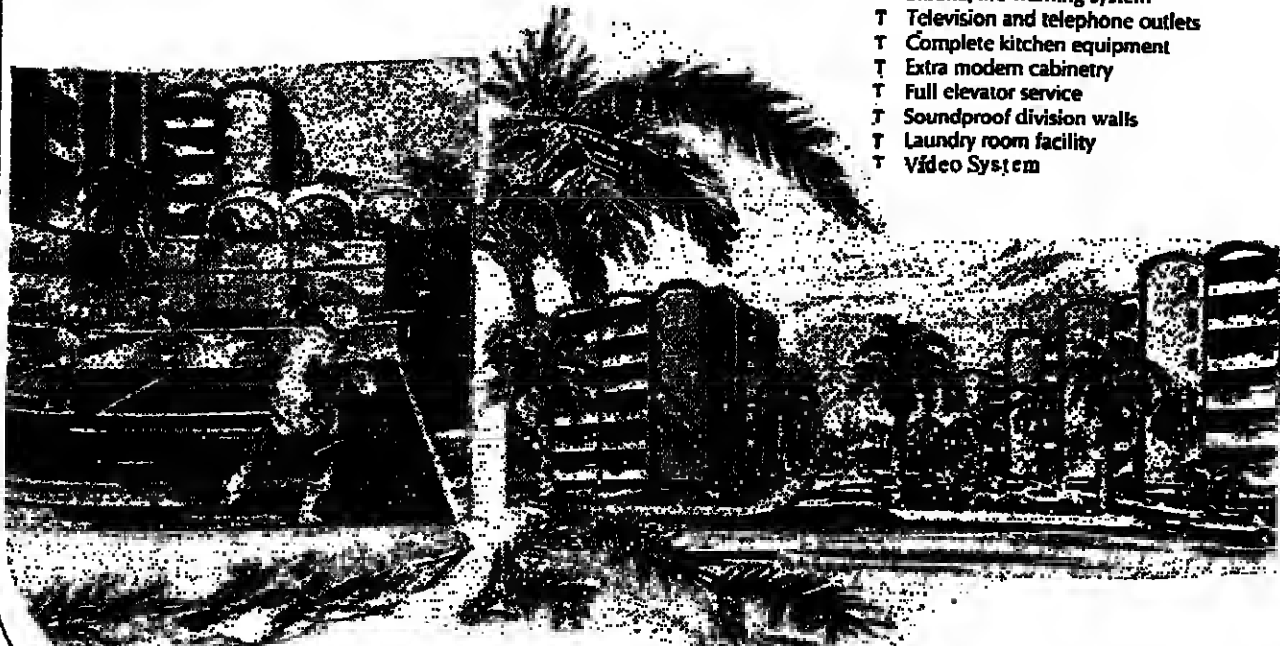
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Commodity price program late, U.N. body says

GENEVA, March 23. (R) — United Nations trade experts say that efforts to control the rise and fall of commodity prices are lagging badly.

The program is more than a year behind schedule, the secretariat of the U.N. Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) said Thursday.

UNCTAD started in 1976 with a list of 18 important food and raw material commodities. It sought a comprehensive set of producer-consumer pacts which it hoped to complete by the end of last year.

But not one new pact has yet been settled, and the record so far is:

— Tin, cocoa, coffee sugar: **Zambia's copper export cut off by rail strike**

DAR ES SALAAM, March 23 (AP) — A rail strike has choked off the flow of copper, Zambia's vital foreign exchange earner, but the Tanzanian section of the Tanzania-Zambia Railway is working, railway officials said Friday.

covered by agreements already in existence:

— Natural rubber: negotiations under way.

— Tea: agreement in principle to work for an accord.

— Copper, cotton, jute, hard fibers, tropical timber: fair progress — negotiations could start reasonably soon.

— Meat: negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). Might meet some of UNCTAD's objectives.

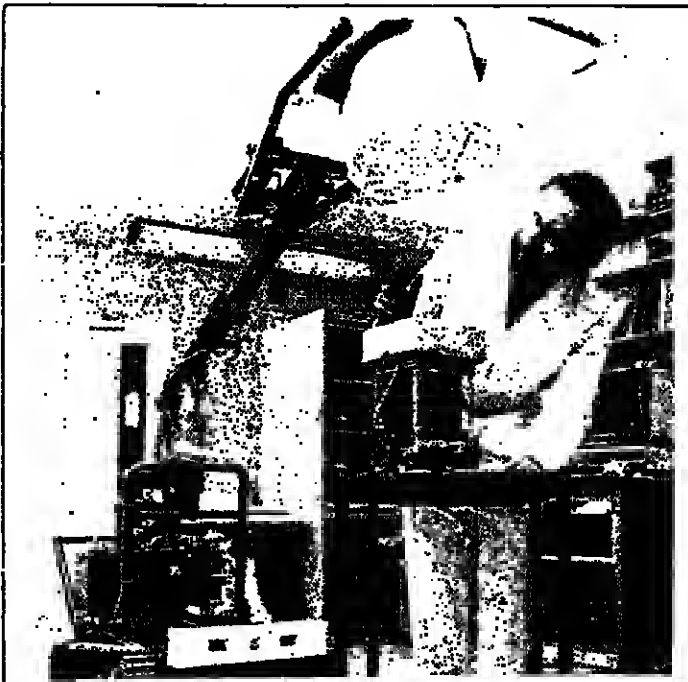
— Iron ore, manganese, phosphates: preliminary discussions, no agreement on common objectives.

— Bauxite and bananas: talks not yet started.

The UNCTAD secretariat's report said that some governments were narrow-minded in their approach to trade talks.

Western delegation sources said a commodity stabilization fund agreed on last Tuesday is unlikely to come into full effective operation until late 1981.

The secretariat said even if UNCTAD's conference in Manila this May gives the program a boost, negotiations will still run into 1980.



"BILL" AND "HORACE": These two robots, "Bill" and "Horace," can be made to play little tricks such as dancing, picking up an egg, etc., besides being employed in the serious work of mobile robotics at Britain's University of Warwick. "Bill" (left) is controlled by an internal computer that allows for complete autonomy and "Horace" is a miniature robot with advanced micro-electronic technology.

EEC, associates hold trade talks

FREEPORT, Bahamas, March 23. (R) — Fifty-seven developing countries have opened talks with the European Common Market,

appealing to the community not to fritter away their special relations by making concession to other states.

Michel Ancouey, Gabon minister of planning and development, Thursday made the call at the opening session of a three-day meeting between the EEC and the African, Caribbean, and Pacific countries linked to it by a 1975 convention held at Lome, Togo.

Positive trading continues all day

NEW YORK, March 23 — The market opened in positive territory and remained there throughout Thursday despite profit taking on each attempt to advance. New York City Bank loans were up \$90 million for the week ending Wednesday while the nation's commercial banks averaged net borrowed reserve of \$ 693 million. Thursday's closing level on the Dow Jones Industrial Average was the

Drivers' strike paralyzes traffic in Copenhagen

COPENHAGEN, March 23 (AP) — Bus traffic in Copenhagen came to a virtual halt Friday in a continuing wave of strikes and demonstrations protesting a government decision to extend current wage contracts for two more years with only slight improvements.

The strike followed large-scale demonstrations and walkouts across Denmark Thursday and came as government spokesmen told the Folketing (parliament) that its move was designed to "preserve calm on the labor market."

Drivers picketed depots to make certain that some 1,400 drivers of civil servant status were not substituted. A total of 4,000 drivers were idled and there was no word how long the strike might last.

The government move came in answer to strikes and lockouts set for March 30 involving more than 300,000 workers after a breakdown of employer-union negotiations.

highest for the year. At the close the Dow Jones Industrial Average was up 3.55, transports gained .78, and utilities rose .30. Volume of trading was 35 million shares. Breadth was on the positive side as gainers outnumbered losers by a 9 to 5 margin. The American Stock Exchange was up 1.18.

Growth and glamor issues continued their advance with Abbott Labs up 1 1/2 to 33 1/2, Lilly gained 1 1/2 to 54 1/2, Revlon rose 1/2 to 48 1/2, Honeywell added 1 to 66 1/2, IBM up 1/2 to 315 1/2, Hewlett

Packard gained 1 1/2 to 95 1/2, National Semi up 1/2 to 20 1/2, and Philip Morris up 1 1/2 to 66 1/2. Energy issues, turned in a positive performance with cities service up 1/2 to 60 1/2, Standard of Ohio up 1 1/2 to 30 1/2, Schlumberger gained 1 1/2 to 104, and United Nuclear rose 1 1/2 to 22 1/2.

Basic industry issues advanced with Colt Industries up 1 1/2 to 39 1/2, U.S. Steel advanced 1/2 to 24 1/2, Dupon up 1/2 to 138 1/2, Westvaco rose 1 1/2 to 29 1/2, Weyerhaeuser added 1 1/2 to 31

1/2, and Great Northern rose up 1/2 to 36 1/2. Among the auto and machine issues GM lost 1/2 to 57, Buick Erie off 1/2 to 19 1/2, Overhead 1/2 to 35 1/2, and Ingersoll Rand 1 1/2 to 49 1/2.

Aerospace, airlines and gained ground with Northrop 1/2 to 37 1/2, Northwest gained 1/2 to 27, Burlington Northern rose to 41 1/2, and Southern added 1/2 to 52 1/2.

(Supplied by Merrill Lynch International)

Saudi Arabian Government Tenders

Authority	Description	No. of Tender	Price SR	Closing Date
Directorate of the National Guard	Constructing of 15 sunshades for vehicles in Riyadh	8/98/99	2000	April 2
Ministry of Education	Constructing of primary schools model No.3 (12 classrooms)	19/M	3000	March 31
Capital's Model Institute	Constructing of an educational park for children	2	3200	April 14
Directorate of Education, Taif	Repairs to Al-Mansouriah School in Turubah	2/99	150	April 3
Directorate General of Telegraph and Telex, Jeddah	Fencing of the transmission station in Jeddah	1	100	April 24
Directorate General of Municipal and Rural Affairs, Western Province	Constructing of a medium-sized municipal building, garage, storehouse, gate and fencing for the Municipality of Al-Mindaq		150	April 14
	Vegetable and meat market of 12 shops in Al-Muwailah village under Dubaa municipality		500	April 16



PORTS AUTHORITY

KING ABDUL AZIZ PORT DAMMAM

SHIP MOVEMENTS UP TO THE MORNING OF

CHANGES PAST 24 HRS.

DATE: 24.4.1399/ 22.3.1979
TIME: 0700 HRS.

Vessels Working Berth No.	Name of the Ship	Agent	Type of cargo	Arrival Date
2	KHALI STAR	SOEASIA	FROZEN CHICKENS	21.3.79
8	WUXI	ORRI	C.I. MANHOLE COVERS	21.3.79
9	SAMSON SCAN	KANOO	GENERAL	21.3.79
10	KOTA MOLEK	GULF	LOADING UREA	17.3.79
11	BACHOANG	SOEASIA	C. CEMENT IN BAGS	18.3.79
13	TREUFELDS	ALIREZA	GENERAL	21.3.79
15	STRATHDOON	KANOO	GENERAL	18.3.79
18	EVPO ARAMIS	SOEASIA	C. CEMENT IN BAGS	17.3.79
20	CARICA	S.A.I.T.E.	C. CEMENT IN BAGS	12.3.79
21	ARABIAN LULLAH	BARBER	CEMENT SILO VESSEL	28.10.77
27	MALOIVE CARRIER	ORRI	GENERAL	21.3.79
28	AEGIS MYSTIC	ALSAADA	MODULAR HOUSES/ GENERAL	20.3.79

VESSELS WORKING AT ANCH

AL SHIOQIAH KANDO GENERAL 18.3.79

2- RECENT ARRIVALS

Vessels Working Berth No.	Name of the Ship	Agent	Type of cargo	Arrival Date
1	SAMSON SCAN	KANOO	GENERAL	21.3.79
8	WUXI	ORRI	C.I. MANHOLE COVERS	21.3.79
13	TREUFELDS	ALIREZA	GENERAL	21.3.79
15	STRATHDOON	KANOO	GENERAL	18.3.79
18	EVPO ARAMIS	SOEASIA	C. CEMENT IN BAGS	17.3.79
20	CARICA	S.A.I.T.E.	C. CEMENT IN BAGS	12.3.79
21	ARABIAN LULLAH	BARBER	CEMENT SILO VESSEL	28.10.77
27	MALOIVE CARRIER	ORRI	GENERAL	21.3.79
28	AEGIS MYSTIC	ALSAADA	MODULAR HOUSES/ GENERAL	20.3.79

3- VESSELS EXPECTED WITH IN 48 HOURS

Vessels Working Berth No.	Name of the Ship	Agent	Type of cargo	Arrival Date
1	CONCORIA VIKING	KANDO	GENERAL	18.3.79
2	GANDA SATRIA	GDSABAI	GENERAL	21.3.79
3	WUXI	ORRI	C.I. MANHOLE COVERS	21.3.79
4	LICA MAERSK	KANOO	GENERAL	21.3.79
5	MERCANCIAN	ORRI	GENERAL	21.3.79
6	TRANSPORTER	ORRI	GENERAL	21.3.79
7	HELLENIC NAVIGATOR	GULF	BARBER	21.3.79
8	HAYBURN	BARBER	GENERAL	21.3.79
9	SPRUCE	GDSABAI	GENERAL	21.3.79
10	DEAN STRENGTH	A.E.T.	GENERAL	21.3.79
11	STRATH MORE	KANDO	GENERAL	21.3.79
12	MAHAYLAJ	S.E.A.	GENERAL	21.3.79
13	MORILANG HEIOI	KANOO	GENERAL	21.3.79
14	MAIDIVE LDYALTY	U.S.P.	GENERAL	21.3.79
15	GEORGIANA	GULF	GENERAL	21.3.79
16	KASHIMA MARU	GULF	GENERAL	21.3.79
17	TONGARIRD	KANDO	GENERAL	21.3.79
18	ZEP SEA	A.E.T.	GENERAL	21.3.79

4 - TONNAGES DISCHARGED: (FREIGHT TONS): 34,260

5 - WAITING TIME: NIL

Note: Importers having goods on the above mentioned ships should complete their formalities as soon as possible. For any inquiries please contact the Shipping Agents.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

Opening Thursday	SAMA rate	Cash	Transfer
U.S. Dollar	3.36	3.37	3.37
Pound Sterling	6.83	6.89	6.88
Deutsche Mark (100)	180.00	181.00	181.50
Swiss F (100)	200.00	201.00	199.30
French F (100)	78.00	78.75	78.50
Italian Lira (1000)	4.00	4.02	4.02
Lebanese Lira (100)	—	108.50	108.00
Syrian Lira (100)	—	79.00	86.25
Egyptian Pound	—	4.50	4.80
Kuwaiti Dinar	—	12.22	12.22
Jordanian Dinar	—	11.30	11.30
Emirates Dirham (100)	—	87.25	87.80
Qatari Riyal (100)	—	87.25	87.80
Bahraini Dinar	—	8.72	8.78
Iranian Riyal (100)	—	41.00	—
Iraqi Dinar	—	10.00	—
Yemeni Riyal (100)	—	74.00	74.10
Moroccan Dirham (100)	—	—	88.25
Indian Rupee (100)	—	—	41.00
Pakistani Rupee (100)	—	32.00	34.30
Gold kg	—	26,150	—
10 Tolas bar	—	3,060	—
Silver kg bar	—	900	—
Japanese yen (100)	1.62	—	—
Canadian dollar	2.88	—	—
Belgian franc (10)	1.18	—	—
Dutch gilder	1.67	1.69	—

SAMA rates announced by the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency, based on average rates on the London money market and the official price of the U.S. dollar.

Cash and transfer rates supplied by Al-Rajhi Company for currency Exchange and Commerce, Gabel St., Jeddah. Tel.: 23815



JEDDAH ISLAMIC PORT

NOTICE

The Ports Authority of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia announces that in their notice issued through the press on 20/21-2-99 i.e. 18/19-1-79 regarding vessel "FUZLAN" for "YEMANITE VESSEL" read "PANAMANIAN VESSEL".

The vessel was found *not* hoisting the Saudi Flag whilst berthed at Jeddah Islamic Port and fined for contravening Article 18 Section Three Chapter one of Sea Port and Light Houses Laws issued under Royal Decree M-27 dated 24.6.94 AH.

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P.O. Box: 122 Dhahran Airport - tel. 45878



PORTS AUTHORITY JEDDAH ISLAMIC PORT

SHIP MOVEMENTS UP TO THE MORNING OF 22ND MARCH 1979.

22ND MARCH 1979.				
1-VESSELS DISCHARGING BERTH VESSEL		AGENT	CARGO	ARR.DATE
1A	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	—
2	—	—	—	—
3	—	—	—	—
4	—	—	—	—
5	—	—	—	—
6	—	—	—	—
7	—	—	—	—
8	—	—	—	—
9	—	—	—	—
10	ULSTER STAR	O.C.E.	FROZ. POULTRY/BUTTER/ APPLES	21.3.79
11	—	—	—	—
12	ARGO GLORY	EL HAWI	LIME	19.3.79
13	—	—	—	—
14	—	—	—	—
15	—	—	—	—
16	EVER MASTER	GULF	TO LOAD EMPTY CONTAINERS	21.3.79
17	—	—	—	—
18	IONIAN CARRIER	ROLACO	BULK CEMENT	18.3.79
19	TOKI ARROW	ALSABAH	BULK CEMENT	18.3.79
20	MAERSK COMMANDER	BAROOM	BAGGED CEMENT	13.3.79
21	—	—	—	—
22	ELLI 2	A. A.	BAGGED CEMENT	8.3.79
23	KANARIS	A. A.	BAGGED CEMENT	18.3.79
27	FILIPINAS SAUDI 1	S.A.M.A.	ACCOMMODATION SHIP	—
35	—	—	—	—
36	—	—	—	—
38	—	—	—	—
39	—	—	—	—
40	—	—	—	—
41	—	—	—	—
42	OCEAN HAPPINESS	A.E.T.	CONTR./GEN./H. LIFTS	21.3.79
43	—	—	—	—
44	—	—	—	—
RO RO				
1	—	—	—	—
2	—	—	—	—
3	—	—	—	—
2 - RECENT ARRIVALS				
RYBINSK	A.E.T.	CONTAINERS	21.3.79	
OCEAN HAPPINESS	A.E.T.	CTRS./GEN./H. LIFTS	21.3.79	
ULSTER STAR	O.C.E.	FROZ. POULTRY/BUTTER/ APPLES	21.3.79	
EVER MASTER	GULF	TO LOAD EMPTY CONTAINERS	21.3.79	
3- VESSELS EXPECTED TO ARRIVE WITH IN NEXT 24 HOURS				
GOOD STAR	OCEAN TRD.	STEEL/PAPER/ CONSTR. MATS/GEN. BAGGED RICE/CONTAINERS	22.3.79	
TELAMON	KANOO	FROZEN CHICKENS	22.3.79	
ARENAL	O.C.E.	TRUCKS	22.3.79	
JAG DARSHAN	ALIREZA	CARS/BUSES/ TRUCKS/VANS	22.3.79	
GOLDEN MIRANDA	A.E.T.	RO-RO CARS	22.3.79	
ALPHA EXPRESS	ALGOSAIBI	—	22.3.79	
RICHWAY	A.E.T.	—	22.3.79	

4 - TONNAGES DISCHARGED: (FREIGHT TONS): 32,574

5 - WAITING TIME: NIL

Note: Importers having goods on the above mentioned ships should complete their formalities as soon as possible. For any inquiries please contact the Shipping Agents.

مكة امه الاصط

day

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WORLD STOCK MARKETS

بورصات العالم

Stock	March 21	March 22
Amman	32	31 1/2
Beirut	19 1/4	19 1/4
Baghdad	23	22 1/2
Bombay	27 1/2	27 1/2
Calcutta	27 1/2	27 1/2
Colombo	27 1/2	27 1/2
Delhi	27 1/2	27 1/2
Hyderabad	27 1/2	27 1/2
Karachi	27 1/2	27 1/2
Madras	27 1/2	27 1/2
Mumbai	27 1/2	27 1/2
Rangoon	27 1/2	27 1/2
Singapore	27 1/2	27 1/2
Tripoli	27 1/2	27 1/2
Yamouso	27 1/2	27 1/2
Yemen	27 1/2	27 1/2
Zanzibar	27 1/2	27 1/2
Aden	27 1/2	27 1/2
Algeria	27 1/2	27 1/2
Angola	27 1/2	27 1/2
Argentina	27 1/2	27 1/2
Australia	27 1/2	27 1/2
Austria	27 1/2	27 1/2
Belgium	27 1/2	27 1/2
Brazil	27 1/2	27 1/2
Canada	27 1/2	27 1/2
Chile	27 1/2	27 1/2
China	27 1/2	27 1/2
Colombia	27 1/2	27 1/2
Costa Rica	27 1/2	27 1/2
Cuba	27 1/2	27 1/2
Czechoslovakia	27 1/2	27 1/2
Denmark	27 1/2	27 1/2
Egypt	27 1/2	27 1/2
France	27 1/2	27 1/2
Germany	27 1/2	27 1/2
Greece	27 1/2	27 1/2
Hong Kong	27 1/2	27 1/2
India	27 1/2	27 1/2
Indonesia	27 1/2	27 1/2
Iran	27 1/2	27 1/2
Italy	27 1/2	27 1/2
Japan	27 1/2	27 1/2
Korea	27 1/2	27 1/2
Malaysia	27 1/2	27 1/2
Mexico	27 1/2	27 1/2
Netherlands	27 1/2	27 1/2
Norway	27 1/2	27 1/2
Philippines	27 1/2	27 1/2
Poland	27 1/2	27 1/2
Portugal	27 1/2	27 1/2
Romania	27 1/2	27 1/2
Saudi Arabia	27 1/2	27 1/2
Spain	27 1/2	27 1/2
Sweden	27 1/2	27 1/2
Switzerland	27 1/2	27 1/2
Taiwan	27 1/2	27 1/2
Thailand	27 1/2	27 1/2
Turkey	27 1/2	27 1/2
U.S.A.	27 1/2	27 1/2
U.K.	27 1/2	27 1/2
U.S.S.R.	27 1/2	27 1/2
Vietnam	27 1/2	27 1/2
Yugoslavia	27 1/2	27 1/2

EXCHANGE RATES AND LONDON GOLD

أسعار العملات والذهب

LONDON			NEW YORK		
March 22			March 22		
Range			Opening Price		
USA	2.0330-2.0340		STG	2.0340-2.0350	
Canada	2.0330-2.0340		FRF	2.0340-2.0350	
France	2.0330-2.0340		DM	2.0340-2.0350	
Germany	2.0330-2.0340		LIT	2.0340-2.0350	
Italy	2.0330-2.0340		YEN	2.0340-2.0350	
Japan	2.0330-2.0340		PTA	2.0340-2.0350	
Spain	2.0330-2.0340		SKR	2.0340-2.0350	
Sweden	2.0330-2.0340		CHF	2.0340-2.0350	
Switzerland	2.0330-2.0340		DOL	2.0340-2.0350	
U.S.A.	2.0330-2.0340		GBP	2.0340-2.0350	
U.K.	2.0330-2.0340		RUB	2.0340-2.0350	
U.S.S.R.	2.0330-2.0340		VND	2.0340-2.0350	
Vietnam	2.0330-2.0340		YUD	2.0340-2.0350	
Zanzibar	2.0330-2.0340		ZAN	2.0340-2.0350	
Aden	2.0330-2.0340		ADN	2.0340-2.0350	
Algeria	2.0330-2.0340		ALG	2.0340-2.0350	
Angola	2.0330-2.0340		ANG	2.0340-2.0350	
Argentina	2.0330-2.0340		ARG	2.0340-2.0350	
Australia	2.0330-2.0340		AUS	2.0340-2.0350	
Austria	2.0330-2.0340		AUT	2.0340-2.0350	
Belgium	2.0330-2.0340		BEL	2.0340-2.0350	
Brazil	2.0330-2.0340		BRA	2.0340-2.0350	
Canada	2.0330-2.0340		CAN	2.0340-2.0350	
Chile	2.0330-2.0340		CHI	2.0340-2.0350	
China	2.0330-2.0340		CHI	2.0340-2.0350	
Colombia	2.0330-2.0340		COL	2.0340-2.0350	
Costa Rica	2.0330-2.0340		CRI	2.0340-2.0350	
Cuba	2.0330-2.0340		CUB	2.0340-2.0350	
Czechoslovakia	2.0330-2.0340		CZE	2.0340-2.0350	
Denmark	2.0330-2.0340		DNK	2.0340-2.0350	
Egypt	2.0330-2.0340		EPT	2.0340-2.0350	
France	2.0330-2.0340		FRF	2.0340-2.0350	
Germany	2.0330-2.0340		DM	2.0340-2.0350	
Greece	2.0330-2.0340		GRD	2.0340-2.0350	
Hong Kong	2.0330-2.0340		HKG	2.0340-2.0350	
India	2.0330-2.0340		INR	2.0340-2.0350	
Indonesia	2.0330-2.0340		IDR	2.0340-2.0350	
Iran	2.0330-2.0340		IRR	2.0340-2.0350	
Italy	2.0330-2.0340		LIT	2.0340-2.0350	
Japan	2.0330-2.0340		YEN	2.0340-2.0350	
Korea	2.0330-2.0340		KRW	2.0340-2.0350	
Malaysia	2.0330-2.0340		MYR	2.0340-2.0350	
Mexico	2.0330-2.0340		MXN	2.0340-2.0350	
Netherlands	2.0330-2.0340		FLG	2.0340-2.0350	
Norway	2.0330-2.0340		NOK	2.0340-2.0350	
Philippines	2.0330-2.0340		PHP	2.0340-2.0350	
Poland	2.0330-2.0340		PLN	2.0340-2.0350	
Portugal	2.0330-2.0340		PTA	2.0340-2.0350	
Romania	2.0330-2.0340		ROL	2.0340-2.0350	
Saudi Arabia	2.0330-2.0340		SAR	2.0340-2.0350	
Spain	2.0330-2.0340		PTA	2.0340-2.0350	
Sweden	2.0330-2.0340		SKR	2.0340-2.0350	
Switzerland	2.0330-2.0340		CHF	2.0340-2.0350	
Taiwan	2.0330-2.0340		TWD	2.0340-2.0350	
Thailand	2.0330-2.0340		THB	2.0340-2.0350	
Turkey	2.0330-2.0340		TLR	2.0340-2.0350	
U.S.A.	2.0330-2.0340		DOL	2.0340-2.0350	
U.K.	2.0330-2.0340		GBP	2.0340-2.0350	
U.S.S.R.	2.0330-2.0340		RUB	2.0340-2.0350	
Vietnam	2.0330-2.0340		VND	2.0340-2.0350	
Yugoslavia	2.0330-2.0340		YUD	2.0340-2.0350	
Zanzibar	2.0330-2.0340		ZAN	2.0340-2.0350	
Aden	2.0330-2.0340		ADN	2.0340-2.0350	
Algeria	2.0330-2.0340		ALG	2.0340-2.0350	
Angola	2.0330-2.0340		ANG	2.0340-2.0350	
Argentina	2.0330-2.0340		ARG	2.0340-2.0350	
Australia	2.0330-2.0340		AUS	2.0340-2.0350	
Austria	2.0330-2.0340		AUT	2.0340-2.0350	
Belgium	2.0330-2.0340		BEL	2.0340-2.0350	
Brazil	2.0330-2.0340		BRA	2.0340-2.0350	
Canada	2.0330-2.0340		CAN	2.0340-2.0350	
Chile	2.0330-2.0340		CHI	2.0340-2.0350	
China	2.0330-2.0340		CHI	2.0340-2.0350	
Colombia	2.0330-2.0340		COL	2.0340-2.0350	
Costa Rica	2.0330-2.0340		CRI	2.0340-2.0350	
Cuba	2.0330-2.0340		CUB	2.0340-2.0350	
Czechoslovakia	2.0330-2.0340		CZE	2.0340-2.0350	
Denmark	2.0330-2.0340		DNK	2.0340-2.0350	
Egypt	2.0330-2.0340		EPT	2.0340-2.0350	
France	2.0330-2.0340		FRF	2.0340-2.0350	
Germany	2.0330-2.0340		DM	2.0340-2.0350	
Greece	2.0330-2.0340		GRD	2.0340-2.0350	
Hong Kong	2.0330-2.0340		HKG	2.0340-2.0350	
India	2.0330-2.0340		INR	2.0340-2.0350	
Indonesia	2.0330-2.0340		IDR	2.0340-2.0350	
Iran	2.0330-2.0340		IRR	2.0340-2.0350	
Italy	2.0330-2.0340		LIT	2.0340-2.0350	
Japan	2.0330-2.0340		YEN	2.0340-2.0350	
Korea	2.0330-2.0340		KRW	2.0340-2.0350	
Malaysia	2.0330-2.0340		MYR	2.0340-2.0350	
Mexico	2.0330-2.0340		MXN	2.0340-2.0350	
Netherlands	2.0330-2.0340		FLG	2.0340-2.0350	
Norway	2.0330-2.0340		NOK	2.0340-2.0350	
Philippines	2.0330-2.0340		PHP	2.0340-2.0350	
Poland	2.0330-2.0340		PLN	2.0340-2.0350	
Portugal	2.0330-2.0340		PTA	2.0340-2.0350	
Romania	2.0330-2.0340		ROL	2.0340-2.0350	
Saudi Arabia	2.0330-2.0340		SAR	2.0340-2.0350	
Spain	2.0330-2.0340		PTA	2.0340-2.0350	
Sweden	2.0330-2.0340		SKR	2.0340-2.0350	
Switzerland	2.0330-2.0340		CHF	2.0340-2.0350	

N.Y. STOCK MARKET RATES			LONDON GOLD		
March 22			March 22		
Range			March 22		
Goldster	2.0113		3.00 p.m. fix	522.45	
Goldster	2.0113		Morning fix	522.45	
Goldster	2.0113		1 p.m. fix	522.90	
Goldster	2.0113		2 p.m. fix	522.90	
Goldster	2.0113		3 p.m. fix	522.90	
Goldster	2.0113		4 p.m. fix	522.90	
Goldster	2.0113		5 p.m. fix	522.90	
Goldster	2.0113		6 p.m. fix	522.90	
Goldster	2.0113		7 p.m. fix	522.90	
Goldster	2.0113		8 p.m. fix	522.90	
Goldster	2.0113		9 p.m. fix	522.90	
Goldster	2.0113		10 p.m. fix	522.90	
Goldster	2.0113		11 p.m. fix	522.90	
Goldster	2.0113		12 p.m. fix	522.90	
Goldster	2.0113		1 p.m. fix	522.90	
Goldster	2.0113		2 p.m. fix	522.90	
Goldster	2.0113		3 p.m. fix	522.90	
Goldster	2.0113		4 p.m. fix	522.90	
Goldster	2.0113		5 p.m. fix	522.90	
Goldster	2.0113		6 p.m. fix	522.90	
Goldster	2.0113		7 p.m. fix	522.90	
Goldster	2.0113		8 p.m. fix	522.90	
Goldster	2.0113		9 p.m. fix	522.90	
Goldster	2.0113		10 p.m. fix	522.90	
Goldster	2.0113		11 p.m. fix	522.90	
Goldster	2.0113		12 p.m. fix	522.90	
Goldster	2.0113		1 p.m. fix	522.90	
Goldster	2.0113		2 p.m. fix	522.90	
Goldster	2.0113		3 p.m. fix	522.90	
Goldster	2.0113		4 p.m. fix	522.90	
Goldster	2.0113		5 p.m. fix	522.90	
Goldster	2.0113		6 p.m. fix	522.90	
Goldster	2.0113		7 p.m. fix	522.90	
Goldster	2.0113		8 p.m. fix	522.90	
Goldster	2.0113		9 p.m. fix	522.90	
Goldster	2.0113		10 p.m. fix	522.90	
Goldster	2.0113		11 p.m. fix	522.90	
Goldster	2.0113		12 p.m. fix	522.90	
Goldster	2.0113		1 p.m. fix	522.90	
Goldster	2.0113		2 p.m. fix	522.90	
Goldster	2.0113		3 p.m. fix	522.90	
Goldster	2.0113		4 p.m. fix	522.90	
Goldster	2.0113		5 p.m. fix	522.90	
Goldster	2.0113		6 p.m. fix	522.90	
Goldster	2.0113		7 p.m. fix	522.90	
Goldster	2.0113		8 p.m. fix	522.90	
Goldster	2.0113		9 p.m. fix	522.90	
Goldster	2.0113		10 p.m. fix	522.90	
Goldster	2.0113		11 p.m. fix	522.90	
Goldster	2.0113		12 p.m. fix	522.90	
Goldster	2.0113		1 p.m. fix	522.90	
Goldster	2.0113		2 p.m. fix	522.90	
Goldster	2.0113		3 p.m. fix	522.90	
Goldster	2.0113		4 p.m. fix	522.90	
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Goldster	2.0113		12 p.m. fix	522.90	
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Goldster	2.0113		2 p.m. fix	522.90	
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Goldster	2.0113		4 p.m. fix	522.90	
Goldster	2.0113		5 p.m. fix	522.90	
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Goldster	2.0113		12 p.m. fix	522.90	
Goldster	2.0113		1 p.m. fix	522.90	
Goldster	2.0113		2 p.m. fix	522.90	
Goldster	2.0113		3 p.m. fix	522.90	
Goldster	2.0113		4 p.m. fix	522.90	
Goldster	2.0113		5 p.m. fix	522.90	
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Goldster	2.0113		12 p.m. fix	522.90	
Goldster	2.0113		1 p.m. fix	522.90	
Goldster	2.0113		2 p.m. fix	522.90	
Goldster	2.0113		3 p.m. fix	522.90	
Goldster	2.0113		4 p.m. fix	522.90	
Goldster	2.0113		5 p.m. fix	522.90	
Goldster	2.0113				

B.C.

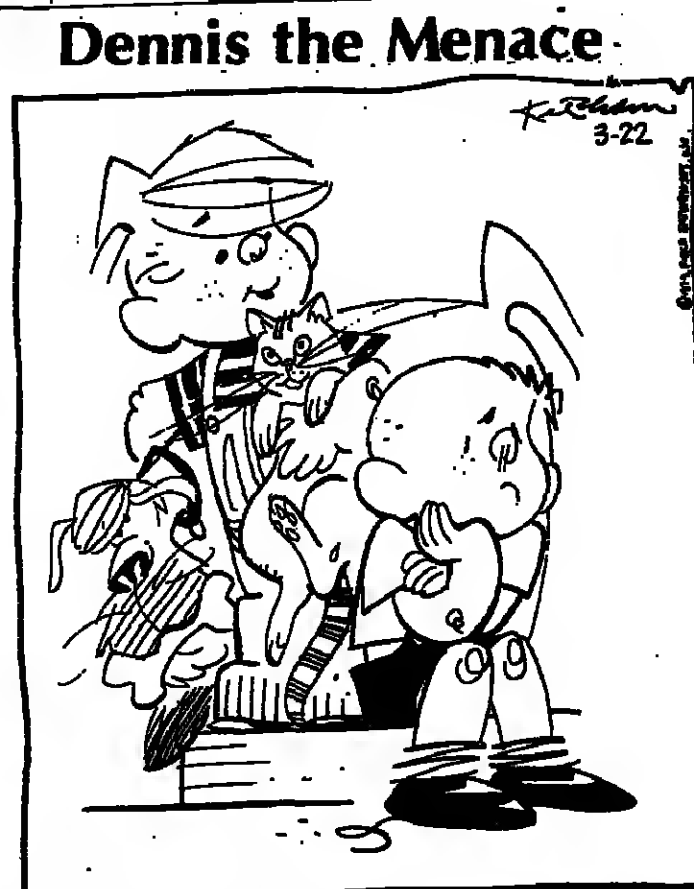
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WIZARD



"But you're my best friend that don't have fleas, Joey."

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

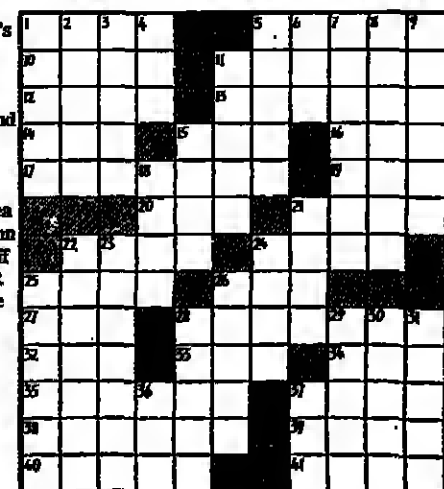
Crossword
by THOMAS JOSEPH

- ACROSS**
- 1 Do in
 - 5 Boatswain's
 - 10 Narrative
 - 11 Given to a
 - 12 Again
 - 13 South Carolina
 - 14 Malay gibbon
 - 15 Mexican V.I.P.
 - 16 Summit
 - 17 Verbatim
 - 18 Prefix for
 - 20 Sesame
 - 21 How to
 - 22 Tennyson's
 - 24 Entreaty
 - 25 Enjoy
 - 26 Understand
 - 27 Colorado
 - 28 Official
 - 29 French sea
 - 30 Gaelic John
 - 31 Fluffy stuff
 - 32 Whetstone
 - 33 Dormant
 - 34 "Ars Amandi"
 - 35 Italian
 - 36 Helen
 - 41 Oolong
 - 42 Isia
- DOWN**
- 1 Play for time
 - 2 Hawaiian
 - 3 Veranda
 - 4 Watchful
 - 5 Tree
 - 6 Foot lever
 - 7 Grouse
 - 8 Iron
 - 9 Curtain
 - 10 Country
 - 11 Pay a visit
 - 12 Dignified
 - 13 Barron
 - 14 Raison d'
 - 15 Jollity
 - 22 Italian city
 - 23 Woodlot
 - 24 Commemorative
 - 25 Mexican
 - 26 Requires
 - 27 On a winning streak
 - 28 Diagonal



Yesterday's Answer

- 1 Italian city
- 2 Woodlot
- 3 Commemorative
- 4 Mexican
- 5 Requires
- 6 On a winning streak
- 7 Diagonal



DAILY CRYPTOQUOTE - Here's how to work it:
A X Y Z B A A K
K L O N G F E L L O W

One letter simply stands for another. In this sample A is used for the three L's, X for the two O's, etc. Single letters, apostrophes, the length and formation of the words are all hints. Each day the code letters are different.

CRYPTOQUOTES

ETUUEY YKKQZU, ETUUEY ZYDHEU;
ITF YKKQZU, ITF ZYDHEU.
TU'D. LD DTAGEY. LD URLU. -

LEKZYW LZALSW AQSULGYZU
Yesterday's Cryptquote: NO TRUMPETS SOUND WHEN THE IMPORTANT DECISIONS OF OUR LIFE ARE MADE. DESTINY IS MADE KNOWN SILENTLY.-AGNES DE MILLE



Contract Bridge : B. Jay Becker

Famous Hand

East dealer. Both sides vulnerable.

NORTH
AK J8
988
J32
AK542

WEST
AQ3
AQ1075
AQ9
AKJ1098

EAST
AK10752
J843
754
AQ3

SOUTH
AK43
AK2
AK1086
AK7

The bidding:
East South West North
Pass 1♣ Pass 1♠
Pass 2NT Pass 3NT

Opening lead - Jack of clubs.
It is said that one learns best by making mistakes, and this is especially true in bridge. For example, take this deal from the match between Argentina and the United States during the 1982 world championship.

At the first table, where Nail and Key (believe it or not) were North-South for the U.S., the Argentine West led the Jack of clubs against three notrump, dummy playing the deuce, East the three and South the seven.

It is hard to justify declarer's diamond finesse. Presumably, he hoped to find East with the queen. But if that was South's reason for taking the finesse, it was unsound - because he was risking the loss of the contract without in any way improving his chances of making it.

Cashing the A-K of diamonds offers a much better chance for the contract. If the queen does not fall, declarer plays a third diamond, hoping to find East with the damsel. If East has the queen, the contract comes home. Even if East has another club to return - because in that case West could not have started with more than four clubs.

ARAB NEWS CALENDAR

PRAYER TIMES						
Saturday	Fajr	Ishraq	Dhuhr	Asr	Maghreb	Isha
Mecca	5:10	6:27	12:35	3:59	6:36	8:06
Medina	5:09	6:23	12:35	4:02	6:37	8:07
Nejd	4:39	5:57	12:04	3:30	6:06	7:36

DHAHRAN TV

4:30 Children's Show	Sesame Street: No. 1082
6:30 George Kirby Show	Nancy Wilson
6:54 Welcome Back Kotter	Kotter For Vice Principal
7:25 Rickford Files	Rattler's Class Of 63
8:13 NFL Football	Highlights: No. 12, Minn. Vs. L.A.

WEATHER

Forecast for the next 24 hours:
Partially hot weather over most regions during the day but will tend to be moderate at night. Surface winds to blow mostly southerly at moderate speed raising occasional dust over parts of the western and central regions. There are chances of thundershowers over the southwestern and parts of the western regions.
Sea conditions will be calm to moderate in the territorial waters.

X X X

Friday's temperatures (maximum, minimum in centigrade)

Mecca	37	25	Tabuk	31	14
Jeddah	35	24	Arar	27	15
Riyadh	33	18	Rafha	30	15
Dhahran	31	15	Bisha	32	18
Medina	35	21	Yanbu	34	20
Taif	29	17	Abha	25	12

SAUDI RADIO

Afternoon Transmission	10:01 The Holy Quran
2:00 Opening	10:05 Message to the Faithful
2:01 The Holy Quran	10:10 Light Music
2:05 Gems of Guidance	10:15 NEWS
2:10 S.A. - Historical Notes	10:25 S.A. - A Daily
2:30 On Islam	Chronicle
2:40 Hits in Germany	11:00 Melody Makers
3:00 NEWS	11:00 Youth Welfare
3:10 Press Review	11:10 Music
3:15 Music	11:15 Hot Rock
3:20 Islamic Activities	11:45 The Golden Age
3:40 Leaps and Bounds	Imp. Com & Recollections
3:50 close Down	12:10 Music
	12:15 Mood Music
	12:45 A Rendezvous with Dreams
Evening Transmission	01:00 Close Down
10:00 Opening	

VOA

P.M.	10:05 Opinion: Analyses
8:00 News Roundup:	News Summary
Reports: Actualities:	10:30 VOA Magazine:
Opinion: Analyses	America: Science;
8:30 Dateline	Cultural: Letter
News Summary	11:00 Special English: News
9:00 Special English:	11:30 Music USA: (Jazz)
News: Feature: The	
Making of a Nation	
News Summary	
9:30 Music USA:	VOA WORLD REPORT
(Standards)	12:00 News newsmakers'
0:00 News Roundup:	voices correspondents
Reports: Actualities	reports background
	features media comments
	news analyses.

BBC

Morning Transmission	4:30 The Pleasure's Yours
8:00 World News	5:15 Report on Religion
8:09 *Twenty-Four Hours	6:00 Radio Newsreel
News Summary	6:15 *Outlook
8:30 *Sarah Ward	7:00 World News
8:45 World Today	7:09 Commentary
9:00 Newsdesk	7:15 *Sherlock Holmes
9:30 *Opera Star	7:45 World Today
10:00 World News	8:00 World News
10:09 Twenty-Four Hours	8:09 *Books and Writers
News Summary	8:30 *Take One
10:30 *Sarah Ward	8:45 Sports Round-up
10:45 *Something to Show	9:00 World News
You	9:09 News about Britain
11:00 World News	9:15 Radio Newsreel
11:09 Reflections	9:30 Farming World
11:15 Piano Style	10:00 Outlook News
11:30 Brain of Britain 1978	Summary
12:00 World News	10:39 Stock Market Report
12:09 British Press Review	10:43 Look Ahead
12:15 World Today	10:45 Ulster in Focus
12:30 Financial News	11:00 World News
12:40 Look Ahead	11:09 Twenty-Four Hours:
12:45 The Tony Myatt	News Summary
Request Show	11:30 The Pleasure's Yours
Evening Transmission	Midnight Transmission
1:15 Ulster in Focus	12:15 Talkabout
1:30 Discovery	12:45 Nature:
2:00 World News	Notebook
2:09 News about Britain	1:00 World News
2:15 Alphabet of	1:09 World Today
Musical Curios	1:25 Financial News
2:30 Sports International	1:35 Book Choice
2:40 Radio Newsreel	1:40 Reflections
3:15 Promenade Concert	1:45 Sports Round-up
3:45 Sports Round-up	2:00 World News
4:00 World News	2:09 Commentary
4:09 Twenty-Four Hours:	2:15 The Face of England
News Summary	

Your Individual Horoscope

FOR SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1978

What kind of day will tomorrow be? To find out what the stars say, read the forecast given for your birth sign.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) ♈
You're mentally keen and articulate. The accent is on socializing with friends, but an unexpected twist could lead to mixed results.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) ♉
Review recent developments. Research projects prosper. Career benefits now possible, though a close one will want your undivided attention.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 20) ♊
Your personality scintillates among friends. Travel enhances existing ties, though some new acquaintances are not your cup of tea.

CANCER (June 21 to July 22) ♋
Get in touch with those afar. An unexpected expense could mar what otherwise is a good time. Security will be found at home.

LEO (July 23 to Aug. 22) ♌
This is a long busy day with an accent on togetherness with close ones. Don't let the pace of today lead to short tempers later.

VIRGO (Aug. 23 to Sept. 22) ♍
Your financial acumen is at its best now and you're in the mood to work overtime. Try to avoid edginess as the evening progresses.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) ♎
The accent is on communication with close ones, though you might have a slight disagreement about party plans or financial costs.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) ♏
There is much activity at your home base of operations. Try to avoid a temperamental explosion in the p.m. You'll turn off your guests.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) ♐
Follow a close one's lead re entertainment plans. Communications go well, despite a blower later. You may be caught off-guard.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 19) ♑
Financial planning is accentuated in the a.m. Later, it's a mixed bag in carrying out what are basically good ideas. Friends are unpredictable.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 20 to Feb. 18) ♒
You're in the mood to express your opinions. Don't get so carried away that you turn off your audience. Avoid shocking others.

PISCES (Feb. 19 to Mar. 20) ♓
You'll have your say, then make a gracious retreat to seek your own privacy. This may be interrupted by one who wants to put his two cents in.

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PHONE NUMBER 47/80761 RIYADH

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(i) Handling cargoes ex sea and air-ports;
(ii) Man management;
(iii) Controlling transportation including container traffic and should be active, determined and co-operative with a methodical approach to systems.

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Abdul Latif Jameel,
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Pakistan Day

Supplement

الجمهورية الإسلامية

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March 23- The day of great significance for people of Pakistan

aj. Gen. (Retd), Fazal Moqem
ian, Ambassador of Pakistan to
the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

For any nation, its national days are important occasions. They arouse its heroic deeds and its struggles and sacrifices, its achievements and successes. They are constant reminders of what trials and tribulations it has had to go through to achieve its objectives. But if national days are to be a source of inspiration for the achievement of new landmarks, they not only enliven the hearts of members of the nation but also arouse them with a spirit and determination to work devotedly and zealously to accomplish new objectives to take the nation to new heights of glory and honour.

For the people of Pakistan, March 23 is a day of great significance. It was on this historic day, 23 years ago, that 100,000 members of the All-India Muslim League assembled at Lahore and passed an historic resolution, later known as the Lahore Resolution, which laid the destiny of the Muslims in the South Asian Sub-continent. The resolution affirmed the struggle they had waged since the abortive War of Independence in 1857, incessantly albeit in not too organised a manner. It gave a formal shape to the overwhelming yearning to have a separate homeland for themselves where they could live as true Muslims and charter their lives in accordance with the sublime principles and tenets of Islam.

With the adoption of this resolution on this historic day in 1940, the struggle took a decisive shape. It gave them a banner to converge and pursue their struggle unitedly under the inspiring leadership of the Quaid-e-Azam (The great Leader) Mohammad Ali Jinnah. Consequently, the Muslim masses particularly the middle classes, which were intensely imbued with the

spirit of Islam had remained inactive because of the lack of appropriate outlets of expression, were drawn in actively in the struggle. As a matter of fact, the resolution released a deluge of Muslim nationhood which neither the organised resistance of the Hindu majority could withstand nor could the British rulers ignore. Ultimately, all the inimical forces had to bow before this massive Muslim movement and a new nation — Pakistan — was born on August 14, 1947.

The creation of Pakistan was thus based on an intense consciousness of separate Muslim nationhood. Pakistan was born as an ideological state. It had its genesis in Islam. Accordingly, it could thrive and flourish only by pursuing the objectives which had inspired its creation.

But, soon after the creation of Pakistan, its founder, the Quaid-e-Azam, passed away. And with his death an inspiring and cohesive force was removed from the national scene. In the ensuing period a couple of great leaders came up who provided political stability and gave impetus to economic development. However, in this process alien ideologies were allowed to make inroads in the nation's body politic, without any challenge. They were confronted neither at the intellectual nor at the political planes. Whereas a concerted and full-scale effort should have been made to promote Islamic values to neutralise these alien ideologies, only half-hearted and politically-motivated attempts were made. This state of affairs offered a wide scope to the opponents of Pakistan to whip up parochial jealousies, provincial prejudices, sectarian frictions and class hatred so as to enfeeble the nation's links with its ideology. As a consequence, the people started losing their contact with their moorings in Islam, and this ultimately resulted in the separation of two wings of Pakistan in 1971. But the nation is now steadily



Quaid-e-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah

moving back to its Islamic fold. It is rediscovering its true national identity.

But the nation is now steadily moving back to its Islamic fold. It is rediscovering its true national identity and restoring its contacts with its Islamic moorings. There is an intense realisation, both at Government and private levels, that Pakistan can survive as an independent and sovereign state by reasserting its basis in Islam. This realisation has found a forceful expression in the endeavours being made by the present Government to Islamise the country's laws and economy. The widespread popular support given to

the measures recently introduced by the Government to enforce Islamic Shariah in Pakistan is a testimony of this realisation.

And, what is more important, through these steps the present Government has not only set the country on the right track but has also initiated a process which no future Government can reverse because of people's reaction. The day of March 23 this year is, therefore, of great significance. It comes at the moment when the Pakistani nation is rediscovering its true identity and taking practical steps to give it a concrete and irreversible shape.

However, it need not be



Gen. Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq

emphasised that irrespective of political development at home, promotion of Islamic solidarity has always remained the pillar of Pakistan's foreign policy. All the successive Governments in the country had, as a corner-stone of their foreign policies, the promotion of Islamic unity and the support of Islamic causes both in and out of international forums. The permanence to this policy has been lent by the essentially Islamic character of the Pakistani nation. The successes of their brethren in the Muslim World have always gladdened the hearts of the people of Pakistan and their sufferings have saddened them. In view of

this, no Government in the country could, dare go against the over-whelming wishes of the masses. That also ensures the consistency in this aspect of Pakistan's policy at all times to come.

Pakistan has always striven to forge closer relations with Muslim countries, irrespective of their political trends and ideologies. And the main thrust has been on bilateralism. The country has succeeded over the years to build up extremely friendly and cordial relations with a number of Muslim countries including the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. In addition, it has developed meaningful and constructive economic ties with many

of them. It has set up Joint Ministerial Commissions with a number of them for promotion of mutual trade and co-operation and economic collaboration.

With the Kingdom particularly, Pakistan's relations are extremely cordial. Bound together in the common bonds of religion, culture and tradition, the two countries have developed over the years close and brotherly relations. They constantly consult each other on important international developments and have complete unanimity of views on the major world issues. Apart from the political field, the economic relations between them have also grown manifold over the years. There is a

constant exchange of trade, economic and other delegations by them. The two countries are also participating in the development of each other's economy. The Kingdom is assisting Pakistan in implementing some major development projects in the sectors of fertilisers, cement and polyester. On its part, Pakistan has supplied a large work force to the Kingdom to help it implement its economic development programmes. In the cultural field also, the co-operation between the two countries is increasing. The Kingdom is helping Pakistan in popularising the teaching of Arabic. It is also assisting Pakistan in the Islamisation of laws.

Basic facts about Pakistan

Extends from 23° 31' to 36° 45' Latitude and from about 61° 750 31' E Longitude.

Geographical Location: Common borders with India, Afghanistan, Iran and China. Separated from USSR by a strip of Afghan territory. Arabian Sea lies to the south.

Area: 794,630 Sq. Kilometers.

Population: 6,48,92,000 (According to 1972 Census)

Male: 3,44,17,000

Female: 3,04,75,000

Climate: Continental characterised by extreme variations of climate.

Provinces: North West Frontier Province (NWFP), Baluchistan, Sind, Punjab.

Capital: Islamabad.

Main Mountain Ranges: Himalayas, Kirthar, Sulaiman, Pir Panjab, Karakoram, Trib Mir.

Major Rivers: Indus, Sutlej, Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi.

Famous Mountain Passes: Khyber (NWFP), Bolan

(Baluchistan), Babu Sar (Northern Area), Lowari (Northern Area), Shandur (Northern Area).

Main Crops: Wheat, Rice, Maize, Barley, Millet, Cotton, Sugar-cane, Oil seeds, tobacco and fodder.

Main Industries: Textile, Cigarettes, sugar, vegetable oil, metal, steel and engineering, electric generation, gas production and transmission, equipment, pharmaceuticals, surgical and sports goods, chemical fertilisers and cement, hosiery goods.

Main Exports: Rice, raw cotton, raw wool, cotton textiles, leather goods, carpets, sports and surgical goods, fruits.

Main Imports: Machinery, iron and steel, mineral oil, vehicles, chemicals, non-ferrous metals.

Coal, gas reserves (estimated at 16.74 million cubic feet), iron ore, chromite, copper ore, rock phosphates, limestone, marble, China clay, bauxite, gravel, rock salt, sea salt, magnesite, silica, gypsum.

Railways: 5,476 route-miles (Railway stations 877; train balts

(Continued on page 11)



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PIA-Pakistan's national carrier

Pakistan's national carrier — Pakistan International Airlines — which made its modest debut 25 years ago, now rates among the finest airlines of the world. Starting with only a fleet of 3 Super Constellations, PIA has grown and developed over the years. It today has the latest and most sophisticated aircraft in its fleet and has built up an enviable standard of facilities and services, both on the ground and in the air.

In 1955, PIA started its international service on the route Karachi-London, via Cairo and Rome.

It was then equipped with a fleet of 15 piston engine aircraft, comprising Super-Constellations, Conquairs and Dakotas. Four aircraft were added up to 1958. In 1959 three modern Viscount turboprops were ordered.

In 1960, PIA leased a Boeing and became the first Asian airline to operate a pure jet aircraft. It was followed by Boeing purchases for international operations, and services between the eastern and western regions of Pakistan, on domestic routes the Dakotas were replaced with the Fokker F-27 and the Viscount with the Trident LEO.

In 1964 it became the first non-Communist airline to fly to the People's Republic of China and to operate a service between Asia and Europe via Moscow. In 1970, the Tridents were replaced with five Boeing 707s.

Through sound planning, induction of latest technology and systematic efforts, the Airlines has all along maintained the tempo of its development and the level of its efficiency. Even in the difficult days following the break-up of united Pakistan in 1971, it succeeded in overcoming the obstacles to its growth. The Airlines was then set on a steady growth of progress and expansion. Its passenger traffic was approaching the 1.5 million mark. But the break-up of the country resulted in the curtailment of its interwing services and operations, rendering

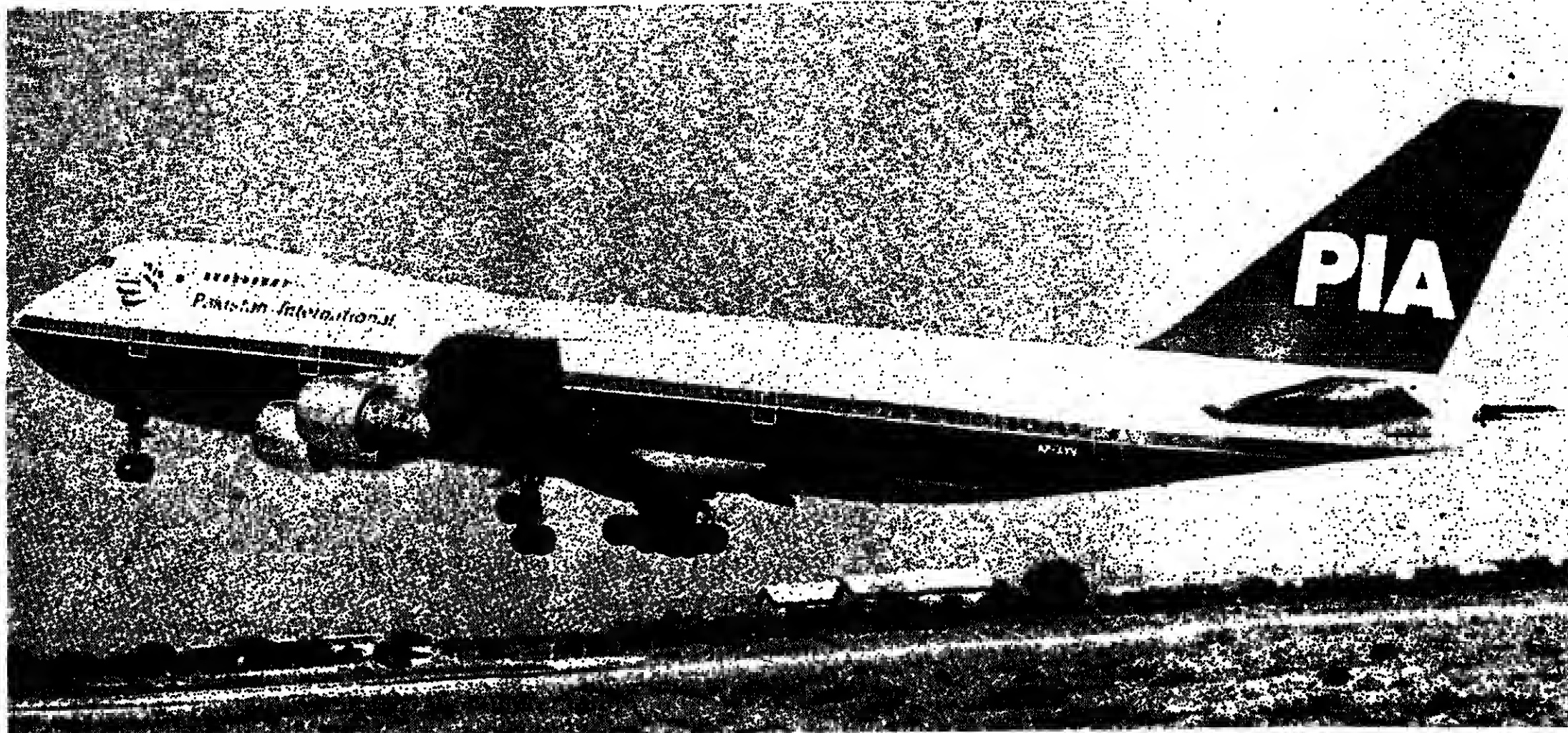
about half of its capacity redundant. The Airlines was losing nearly one million dollars a month in 1972.

PIA's recovery during the last five years has been characteristic of the resilience and resolve of a forward-looking people in the face of challenge. It is once more a profit-making airline and has emerged as a pre-dominantly international carrier. During these years it has expanded four-fold and is making unprecedented profits.

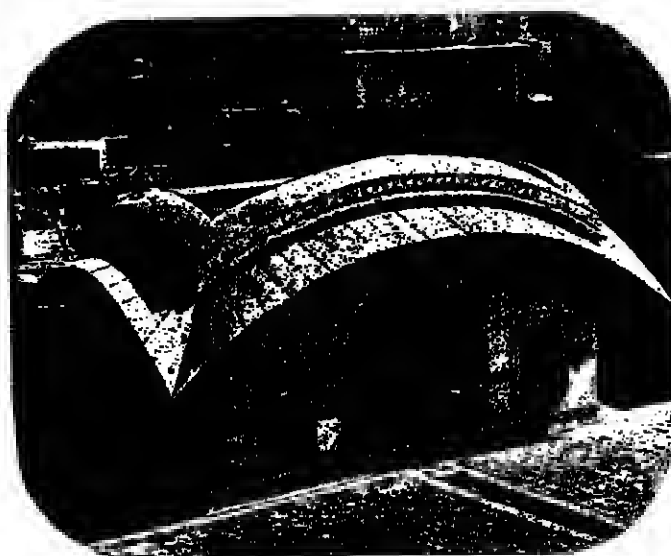
The airline's network now serves 39 cities in 35 countries of Asia, Europe, Africa and America, and its domestic services cover 21 cities and towns.

A four-year development plan covering 1977 to 1981 has now been approved by the Government, involving a total outlay of S.Rs.1500 million including S.Rs.1250 million for aircraft and spares and over S.Rs.250 million for facilities. During this period, the traffic is expected to grow at an average rate of 20 per cent per annum. That means the airlines will be twice its present size in 1981.

The airline's engineers and pilots made their mark early in the career of the airline and today they compare with the best in the world. Their services have been sought and acquired by a number of foreign airlines. PIA's engineering workshops are the most modern and well-equipped outside Europe and the United States. Their maintenance standards are recognised by the US Federal Aviation Administration as well as by the British Air Registration Board. Airlines for whom contract maintenance and/or overhaul of equipment is being carried out include Iran Air, Iraqi Airways, Kuwait Airways and Egypt Air. PIA's Training Center has trained some 2,000 personnel from 22 foreign airlines. Airline personnel have been loaned to a number of friendly countries all over Asia and Africa.



HALFWAY TO THE STARS PAKISTAN land of contrasts



From the arid beauty of the Sind desert, through the lush green plains of the Punjab, to the globe's greatest concentration of mountain peaks in its Northern areas, Pakistan offers a world of its own. As the poet has said, "If there be paradise on Earth, this is it, this is it, this is it."

Nor is that all. Pakistan also invites you to view the remains of its ancient civilizations, experience the grandeur of Moghal architecture, witness its superb

craftsmanship and enjoy the warm hospitality of its friendly people.

Pakistan — land of infinite variety



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(Continued from page I)

112).
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Colleges: 395
Medical Colleges: 16
General Universities: 9
Engineering Universities: 2
Agricultural Universities: 2
Technical Colleges: 3
Polytechnic Institutes: 32
Industrial & Vocational Institutes: 45
Commercial Institutes: 45
Teacher Training Institutes: 165
Physical Education Institutes: 2
Hospital beds: 39,129 (including 4,000 beds in rural areas).
Number of Available Doctors: 13,000
Nurses: 4,000
Lady Health Visitors: 1,500
Radio Stations:
Karachi, Hyderabad, Multan.

Quetta, Lahore, Bahawalpur, Peshawar,
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Pakistan's Majestic North Land of the K-2

The majestic north—that is the northern part of Pakistan. Abounding in streams, rivers, forests and fascinating landscape, it has three of the world's tallest mountain ranges—the Karakoram, the Himalayas and the Hindu Kush.

Rich in culture, tradition and history, Pakistan's north is the most scenic part of the country. It offers a variety of pleasure to the tourists: mountain climbing, trekking, trout-fishing, boating, hiking, or just romancing with nature.

Three of the most beautiful valleys in Pakistan—Chitral, Swat and Kaghan, are in the north. All the three lie within an easy access from Islamabad, but Peshawar is the starting point for trips to these valleys.

The 320 Km long beautiful Chitral Valley is a place of fascinating scenic beauty. Famous for its native polo, it is popular with mountaineers, trout-fishing enthusiasts, hunters, hikers, trekkers, naturalists and anthropologists.

The majestic 8,000 metre Nitchir, the highest peak of the Hindu Kush, reigns throughout the

valley. Kafir Kalash, chitrally weavers of black robes, the only primitive tribe to be found in Pakistan, live in a corner of this valley. They are believed to be the descendants of the legions of Alexander's army who marched this valley in 327 B.C.

Accessible by air from Peshawar, transport of the Pakistan Tourism Development Corporation is available at Peshawar. Airport to take tourists to Chitral. The newly-built PTDC motel here offers all modern amenities.

The valley of Swat is a bounty of meandering rivers, rushing torrents, icy-cold lakes, fruit-laden orchards and flower filled slopes. It has been one of the most flourishing centres of Buddhism. At Kalam, 105 Km from Swat's divisional headquarters, Saidu Sharif, one gets the breath-taking view of snow-capped 6,000 metres Mount Falaksair.

This beautiful valley can easily be approached from Peshawar by regular bus and minibuses. PTDC transport is available at Saidu Sharif for a trip to Kalam a two-and-a-half hour drive. Fifty seven kilometers from

Saidu Sharif, a short diversion to the right leads to Miandam, an exciting resort of great natural beauty. On the way one sees beautiful terraced fields, snow-capped peaks, will-flower studded slopes and fruit-laden trees. PTDC has reasonable priced accommodation available at Kalam and Miandam.

The valley of Kaghan is accessible by road from Peshawar and also from Rawalpindi-Islamabad. About 274 Km. from Peshawar lies Balakot, a lovely little mountain village and the gateway to the valley. At Balakot, PTDC has built a motel where transport can be hired for onward journey to Naran, 55 Km. away from Balakot. Naran is famous for the legendary, Lake Saiful Muluk. The deep dark blue lake offers an awe-inspiring view of the 5,320 metre Malika Parbat (the Queen of the Mountains) and of the flower-spangled plangled plateau of Lalazar.

The Kaghan Valley is blocked at the end by high mountains, but the 4,200 metre high Babusar Pass lets the road sneak into Gilgit valley. On a clear day, one can have a

glimpse of the great Nanga Parbat—8,100 high. Naran abounds in hiking, trekking, mountaineering and trout-fishing facilities.

The Gilgit Valley includes two of the highest peaks in the world: 8,600 metre K-2 and 8,100 metre Nanga Parbat.

There are also other lofty peaks to climb, verdant valleys to explore and silver lakes to fish in. A special attraction of the area is polo, which the local people claim originated here. PTDC motel there offers all modern amenities.

Amidst a landscape of stark mountains, deep gorges, crashing waterfalls and quiet lakes lies Skardu, district headquarters of fascinating Baltistan. Nearby are two beautiful lakes, Satpara and Kachura, where PTDC has opened new motels. Every summer, Skardu attracts a large number of mountaineers from all over the world. Nowhere in the world does one find such a large collection of lofty peaks including the K-2 and huge glaciers like Baltoro, Biaf and Hispar, some the largest in the world. All these places are accessible to tourist by way of PTDC jeeps.

New horizons of Pakistan's economy

Thirty one years ago, when Pakistan set out on its independent path, its economy was predominantly agricultural. It had the second largest irrigation network in the world—its canals and feeders could encircle the globe twice. Pakistan produced 6 per cent of the world's cotton, 12 per cent of the world's rice and 3 per cent of the world's wheat. But its industrial sector were negligible. For example, its cotton mills and sugar factories could hardly meet one-ninth of the national consumption. The channels of foreign trade were also narrow.

But today it is a different story. Trade horizons have expanded to the Far East and Latin America, every part of the world.

The value of Pakistan's major exports has jumped from \$44 million in 1947-48 to nearly \$11,000 million in 1977-78. The share of primary commodities in export has now stands at 45 per cent. While of manufactured goods is 38 per cent and semi-manufactures

17 per cent. This is an indicator of the country's rapid industrial progress.

The share of Asia in Pakistan export is 32 per cent, that of Middle East and western Europe 26 per cent each. North America's share comes to 6 per cent and Eastern Europe's 5 per cent. Next comes Africa with 3 per cent and Oceania with 1 per cent.

In recent years, there have been two significant changes in the direction and composition of exports: Asian countries have begun to claim an overwhelming share in the outflow of Pakistan exports. The percentage of manufactured goods in the export trade has lately been rising by over 5 per cent a year.

Currently, the country is facing a huge deficit in balance of trade. For the annual import bill has escalated to about \$240 million, or twice that of exports. In the outgoing year, exports registered an increase but imports went up by

nearly 20 per cent. Imports from Asian countries have of late (1977-78) risen by 3 per cent. Their share in total imports is now over 50 per cent, as against 29 per cent of Western Europe, 10.5 per cent of North America, 5 per cent of Eastern Europe, 2 per cent of Africa, and 2.8 per cent of Oceania.

In order to accelerate the pace towards economic self-reliance, Pakistan has launched its fifth Five-Year Plan (1978-83), involving a fiscal outlay of \$21 billion. The object is to attain 7.2 per cent annual increase in Gross Domestic Product and 4.2 per cent in per capita income. The new Plan gives the highest priority to agriculture and relies heavily on the "Basic Needs" strategy. At the end of the Plan, exports are expected to rise to \$2,200 million and imports to \$3,814 million. During the Plan period net foreign assistance is projected to stabilise at around \$1,000 million annually. This is

bound to increase the present debt liability which is already over 7 billion. But that is the only way to make a breakthrough towards self-sustained growth.

The flow of external credit into Pakistan has steadily accelerated over the years, which is indicative of its credit-worthiness. Not long ago, it was cited as a "model" among the developing nations, and that enabled it to diversify its sources of aid. In 1977-78, the Consortium pledged \$755 million; non-Consortium sources nearly \$150 million and Muslim countries including OPEC and the Islamic Bank—another \$165 million. The total aid disbursed to Pakistan by Muslim countries to date comes to nearly \$1000 million. The debt-service burden has no doubt sharply risen, but the valuable assistance Pakistan has received has helped it transform the economic scene and overcome the lag of ages to a large extent.

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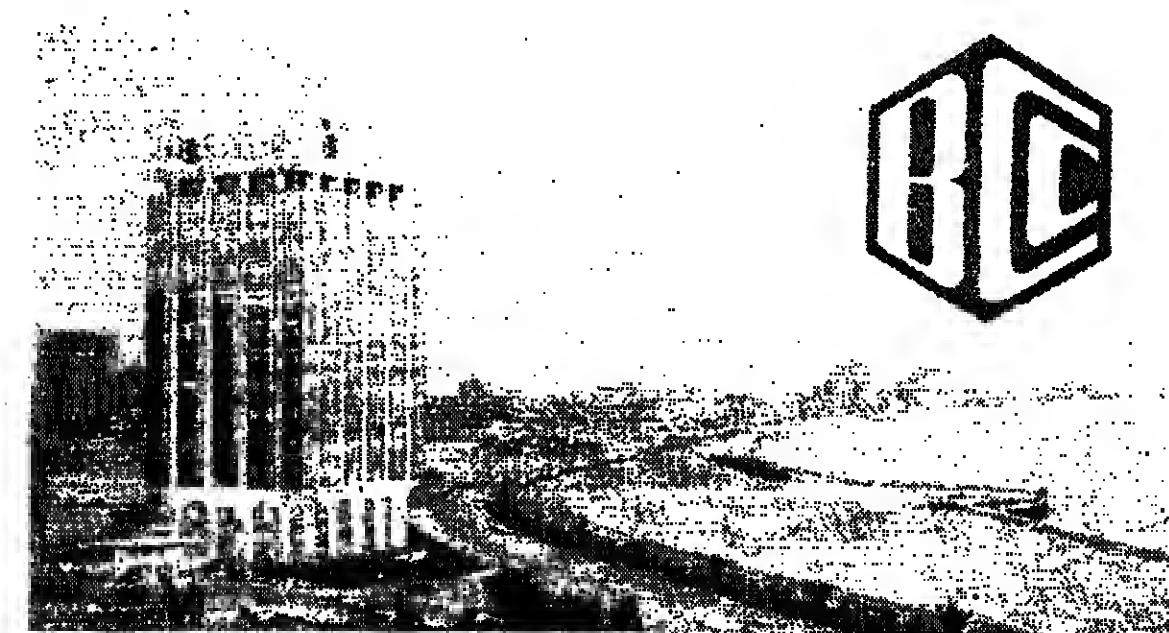
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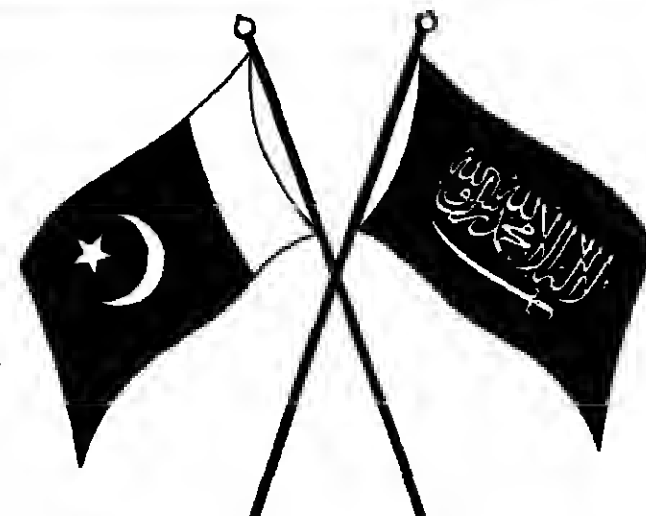
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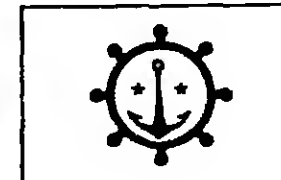


ON THE HAPPY OCCASION OF PAKISTAN DAY

We wish solidarity and prosperity to the people of
Islamic Republic of Pakistan and pray for everlast-
ing Friendship between Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
and Pakistan under the leadership of

His Majesty King Khaled Bin Abdulaziz
and
President General Mohammed Ziaul Haq

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- Direct-injection, turbocharged Cummins NT 855 diesel engine offers the largest rated horsepower of 220HP at 1800 RPM, as well as the highest torque, in this range-plus low fuel consumption. Even at high altitudes up to 3000 m (9,840 ft), fuel-injection adjustment is not required.
- Komatsu TOROFLOW assures smooth and responsive powershift for instant speed and directional changes.
- Steering levers are the clutch-brake interconnected type. A special booster gives the foot-operated joint brake pedals (two pedals can be controlled by one foot) easy, light-touch control. Hydraulically controlled blade and ripper, on the other hand, reduce operator fatigue.

- Cushioned seat with oil damper minimizes the transmission of vibration to the operator. The seat is adjustable 160 mm (6.3") fore or aft. Cushion hardness is also adjustable in accordance with the operator's weight. The large reclining angle of the seat backrest adds to overall operator comfort for greater productivity.
 - High-grouser shoes minimize shoe slipping and increase drawbar pull. Lubricated track links are optionally available for more extended shoe service.
 - High-tensile steel employed in the front plate of the blade back plate is unitized in construction, further enhancing durability.
 - Hydraulic blade tilting hoses placed on straight-frame and tilt cylinder and covered with steel plates for protection against damage by rocks and other obstacles.
- Come and see the new Komatsu D85A-18 bulldozer today.

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